THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVI. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1898 NUMBER 19.

[illegible]

Additional Dispatches Received from Hong Kong.

NAVY EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE

The Admiral Thinks the Spaniards Will Soon Surrender.

PROVISIONS BECOMING SCARCE

Rebels Believed to be Hemming in the City by Land but Have Made No Demonstrations—Officials Are Making All Possible Haste to Hurry Troops to Manila.

Washington, May 15.—The dispatches from Hong Kong brought welcome news today from Admiral Dewey to the president, and particularly to Secretary Long and the naval officers who are watching the admiral's movements with so much interest. While no apprehension existed as to his security, nevertheless, reassurance of safety is always pleasant.

The telegrams indicate that Dewey has lost none of the prestige gained in his memorable fight of two weeks ago, and that while he refrains from taking the city of Manila, he has it practically at his mercy. The admiral expresses the belief that the rebels are hemming the city in by land, but the fact that he says explicitly that they have made no demonstration seems to disprove thoroughly the published reports that they had already entered Manila and had begun a career of bloodshed and rapine.

Provisions Scarce.

The best evidence of the effectiveness of the blockade maintained by the American admiral, and also of the work of the insurgents in surrounding territory, is shown in the statement in the dispatches that provisions are scarce in the city of Manila, which seems to indicate to Admiral Dewey an early surrender by the Spanish authorities. Another published report seems also to be refuted by the admiral's advices, and that is that the rebels had raided Cavite, where the Spanish naval station was located, and where, presumably, large supplies of arms and ammunition were kept. If the rebels have been supplying themselves with arms, it must have been with the admiral's consent, as his dispatch is originally dated from Cavite, indicating that he is still in possession. The greatest satisfaction prevails here over the good work being done and the effectiveness of the blockade maintained by him.

Will Hurry the Troops.

The officials are making all possible haste to rush troops to supplement Admiral Dewey's forces, so that if the Spanish governor does surrender, the former will not be dependent upon the small number of marines which he can illy spare from his ships, but will have the assistance of soldiers in holding his position and maintaining order. It is confidently hoped here that the City of Pekin, chartered as a transport vessel, will be able to clear from San Francisco in a very short time, to be followed in rapid succession by the other three ships engaged for a similar purpose. The Pekin can carry 1,000 men, which, with the marines aboard the Charleston, which is about to sail, will be of considerable assistance to the admiral, but far from the number which he will need. The total number of men to be sent will probably aggregate 12,000, as Major General Wesley Merritt, who is to command the expedition, subsequently to be made military governor, regards that as the least number which can maintain order in a city like Manila made up of many discordant elements. Over ten regiments of infantry and four batteries of artillery from the volunteers have been ordered to concentrate at San Francisco, and from these and the regulars in the extreme west will be taken the men for the Philippine expedition. It is expected that practically all the volunteers will go.

Spanish Terror Disabled.

Secretary Long was at the navy department several times today and in addition to the dispatch from Admiral Dewey he authorized the publication of the statement that the torpedo boat Terror, belonging to the Spanish fleet, was disabled at Fort de France, Martinique.

The dispatch is as follows:

"Spanish torpedo boat Terror disabled at Fort de France, Martinique."

There was a disposition among some of those who saw this statement to regard it with suspicion, suggesting that the report of disability was intended simply as a blind and that the Spanish government had caused it to be spread so that no complaint could be made to France on account of the stay of the boat at a neutral port. None of the officials, however, would express themselves on the subject.

On a Mission of Rescue.

Secretary Long also made public a message which had been received from Key West telling of the departure of the United States vessel Uncas, in command of Captain Brainard. She is bound for some point in Cuba, with a view to securing the release of two American prisoners under a flag of truce, in exchange for Spanish prisoners held by this government. The statement given out by the secretary on the subject was as follows:

"The U. S. S. Uncas left (Key West) shortly before midnight last night, with instructions to send a flag of truce with regard to exchange of prisoners."

State and War Departments.

At the state and war departments, the officials were on hand in many of the bureaus for the greater part of the day. Secretary Day and Assistant Secretaries Adee and Cridler were at their desks. Secretary Day said he had no important news to communicate to the press, nor had he any comment to make on the advices from Madrid telling of the resignation of the entire Spanish ministry.

In Adjutant General Corbin's office, war department, important action in the assignment of volunteer troops to the various mobilizing points was taken during the day. The order of assignment shows there has been some change regarding the points to which volunteers shall be sent, as a great portion of them go to Chickamauga, while those who will come to Washington are less by a thousand than were originally assigned to this city.

SPAIN'S GRAVE DANGER.

He Is Maintaining a Strict Blockade and Believes Spanish Governor Must Surrender Soon.

Washington, May 15.—The following dispatch was received today:

"Cavite, May 13.—Via Hong Kong, May 15.—Maintaining strict blockade. Reason to believe that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but have made no demonstration. Scarcity provisions in Manila. Probable that the Spanish governor will be obliged to surrender soon. Can take Manila at any moment. Climate hot and moist. On May 12 captured gunboat Callao, attempting to run blockade. Have plenty coal. One British, one French, two German, one Japanese vessels here observing.

"Dewey."

NAVAL NEWS.

Capture of a Spanish Gunboat—Horse Flesh Being Used for Food—The City Has Not Yet Been Attacked by Insurgents.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

Hong Kong, May 15.—The United States dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch arrived here from Manila on dispatches for the American fleet.

The Spanish gunboat Callao from the Carolinas recently entered the port of Manila, being ignorant of the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States. An American warship fired across her bows and signalled a demand for her surrender. The demand being disregarded the American ship fired direct at the Spanish gunboat and the latter surrendered.

The populace of Manila is reduced to eating horse flesh and the prospect of relief seems far distant.

The Hugh McCulloch also reports that the Philippine insurgents applied to Rear Admiral Dewey for his approval of an attack by them upon the city. The admiral, it appears, disapproved of the plan, provided no excesses were committed. The insurgents then pleaded that they had no arms except machetes, to which the admiral replied:

"Help yourselves at the Cavite arsenal."

The city of Manila, however, has not yet been attacked. About 5,000 Spanish troops are guarding the road leading from Cavite to Manila.

There is no truth in the reported massacre of a number of Americans. There has been recently a trifling incident during police duty and nobody was hurt.

REBELS DIVIDED.

Dissensions Among the Factions at the Philippines—An English Proposition.

London, May 16.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Standard says:

"After the Callao's crew landed they were released on parole, and the Callao was paraded in full view of Manila city, accompanied by the United States cruiser Concord.

When Mr. Williams, the American consul, landed at Cavite last week, he was received with great enthusiasm and followed in the streets by a crowd of 2,000 people, shouting 'Viva Los Americanos!' There were no signs that the Spanish authorities in Manila were prepared to capitulate. All the Spanish inhabitants, any many British and German families have sought safety in the suburbs, taking all their belongings. In the business quarters the buildings are covered with foreign flags, the British predominating, with a view of protection, should the insurgents capture the city.

"There is much feeling against the British residents; but, fortunately the number of foreign men-of-war off Manila is constantly increasing and the position of Europeans is becoming daily less precarious. Aguinaldo, the former insurgent leader, is now in Hong Kong, actively negotiating, it is understood, with President McKinley. I have reason to believe that he is seeking to arrange for the future government of the Philippines by a native administration, under the protectorate of the United States.

"At present there is a deal of dissension among the rebel factions, some of which are negotiating with the Americans and others with the Spaniards. Whether Aguinaldo possesses enough influence to reconcile these differences and to induce the insurgents to pursue a common policy, is questionable. Admiral Dewey is well advised in waiting for reinforcements, since the fall of Manila would produce anarchy throughout the island. The English here advocate a joint Anglo-American administration.

"It is asserted here that Admiral Dewey has re-coaled three British warships."

"A SPANISH VICTORY."

Report of the Captain General of Porto Rico to St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, Danish W. I., May 15.—The British steamer Twickingham, from Scotland with a cargo of coal for Porto Rico, has called here for orders.

The captain general of Porto Rico telegraphed the Spanish consul here saying:

"Eleven warships have bombarded the forts of the town. A heroic defense was made. The soldiers are prepared to fight to the death. The Americans retreated. Several of their ships were damaged and one was towed away. It was a Spanish victory."

SPANIARDS ELATED.

Situation in Cuba and Cervera's Smartness Pleases Them.

Madrid, May 15.—11 p. m.—The official Correspondencia publishes a note as to Cuban affairs which is much commented upon. The note asserts that affairs in Cuba wear a more reassuring aspect, that the submission of numerous insurgents is expected, and that the Spanish negotiations with the principal insurgent chiefs offer possibilities of success.

The Madrid press and people are elated over the alleged smartness of Admiral Cervera in sending Admiral Villamil to Martinique 36 hours after the former was well on his way toward Havana. While it was supposed that Villamil was scouting ahead, he was really the squadron's rear guard, the Spaniards thus gaining invaluable time.

Senor Gullon, in reply to a newspaper representative said the Americans were blameworthy for bombarding towns without giving notice, and added that the government would address a note to the powers on the subject.

With reference to the speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies at Birmingham on Friday night, Senor Gullon said it had real importance not only for Spain, but for the future of Europe. He declared also that a red book would be presented to the chamber on Wednesday next, in which the government declares the blockade of Cuba ineffective and expresses the hope that the powers in Europe and America will refuse to recognize it.

The cabinet council this evening terminated at half past nine. A minister who was interviewed on the situation, declared that nothing definite had been decided upon as to changes in the cabinet, pending a conference between the queen regent and Senor Sagasta.

The Prix de Diane.

Paris, May 15.—The Prix de Diane (French Oaks) of over $15,000 for three-year-olds, 10½ furlongs, was run at Chantilly today and won by Cambridge, Moulouia second and Doxa third. Seventeen horses ran.

Utah's Rough Riders.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 5.—Utah's company of rough riders which is to be a part of Colonel Torrey's regiment, left here for Cheyenne this evening.

Spaniards Tried Again to Trap Vessels in Boats.

SHOTS EXCHANGED AT HAVANA

Heavy Shells from Spanish Forts Fell Wide of Their Mark—Decoy Boats Were Driven Back to Shelter — Thirteen Shots Fired from the Batteries at a Five-Mile Range.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

Key West, Fla., May 15.—On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Kate Spencer, off Havana, May 14, Via Key West, May 15, 5 a. m.—Captain Blanco, two hours before sundown tonight attempted to execute a ruse, which, if successful, would have cleared the front of Havana of six ships on that blockading station. Unable to come out to do battle he adopted the tactics of the spider and cunningly planned to draw the prey into his net, but though a clever and pretty scheme as an original proposition, it was practically a repetition of the trick by which the gunboat Vicksburg and the little converted revenue cutter Morrill were last week decoyed by a fishing smack under the big Krupp guns of Santa Clara batteries. Thanks to bad gunnery both ships on that occasion managed to get out of the range without being sunk, though some of the shells burst close aboard and the Vicksburg's ladder was cut adrift.

Failed to Work.

The wary are never caught twice in the same trap.

Late this afternoon the ships on the Havana station were dumbfounded to see two ships steam out of Havana harbor and head east. Dense smoke was streaming like black ribbons from their stacks and a glance showed that they were under a full head of steam. By aid of glasses Commander Lilly of the Mayflower, which was flying the pennant, made out the large vessel of the two, which was about 200 feet long and about 1,500 tons and the smaller one to be the gunboat La Gazi, both of which were known to be hot land up in Havana harbor.

At first he supposed that they were taking advantage of the absence of the heavy firing ships and were making a bona fide run for the open sea. As superior officer he signalled the other ships on the station, the Vicksburg, Annapolis, Wasp, Tecumseh and Osceola, which were moving in, to form a column en echelon with gunboats on the right flank. The little squadron moved in obliquely toward the fleeing Spaniards, keeping up a running fire as they went. The Alfonso and her consort circled in shore about five miles below, and after running in for half an hour headed in for Moro Castle.

Avoided the Trap.

Our gunboats and thin-skinned vessels of the mosquito fleet did not follow them in. Commander Lilly saw that the wily Spanish ruse was to draw them in under the fires of the heavy batteries, where the Spanish artillery officers could plot out the exact range with their telameters and pot them. So the return was made in line ahead, parallel with the shore. Commander Lilly had not been mistaken. As his ships came abreast of the Santa Clara battery the big guns opened and fired thirteen shells at a distance of about five miles. The range was badly judged, as more than half the shells overshot the mark and others fell short, some as much as a mile. The Associated Press dispatch boat Kate Spencer witnessed the action which lasted over an hour.

As a spectacle, the greatest master of stage craft could not have evolved a finer setting. The low sun in a bank of carnelian dyed the Cuban hills a royal purple against which Havana's white walls gleamed like alabaster. Moro's gray towers stood out against the blue waters of the Gulf while directly behind sprung a broad band of the rainbow woven in and out, through dense clouds until lost at the zenith. The big Alfonso and her convoy steamed swiftly from the dark shadows of the harbor's mouth and turning sharply east ran along the coast as though to slip through the cordon of blockade. It was a bold trick and not at first transparent, although the folly of it created a suspicion as there was no hope of ultimate escape and no object in escaping the Mayflower which, standing well out like a cat with a mouse, gave a slight start, then swinging her engines and the squadron into line dashed in to cut them off. The Spanish boats crowded on steam and stood along the coast as long as they dared give zest to the chase. The Mayflower signalled her escorts to "close in and charge."

A Running Fire.

Word was flung from ship to ship as they steamed in column en echelon. Seeing the bait had apparently been taken, the Spaniards veered, bringing their stern so as to bear on the Americans and doubled back for Moro. It was a beautiful running fire viewed from where the Kate Spencer lay, seven miles off Moro Castle. Little puffs of white smoke burst from the sides of the gunboats and occasionally an explosion of a shell in the air like a spark of fire, could be discerned with the aid of glasses. The flash of the Spaniard's guns was plainly visible, although reports of the same were dull, and indistinct. Two shells from the Vicksburg burst in the rigging of the Alfonso, and some of it came down but it was of course impossible to know whether any fatalities occurred. The American fire was much more accurate than the Spanish as every shell of the latter fell short of their purpose.

The Spaniards were a mile off Moro and our ships fully four miles further out, when flame leaped from the batteries of Santa Clara forts and clouds of white smoke drifted up the coast. Half a minute later a dull heavy roar of a great gun came like the deep diapason of an organ among the high treble of the smaller guns. It was from one of the twelve-inch Krupp's mounted there and an 850-pound projectile plunged into the water half a mile inside of the American line throwing up a tower of white spray. It ricochetted and struck again half a mile outside. The mask was now off. Maddened by the failure of their plot the Spaniards continued to fire at intervals of about ten minutes. In all 13 shots were fired but not one struck within 200 yards of one of our ships.

Shots in Reply.

As soon as the battery opened, Commanded Lilly signalled and his fleet stood off shore. Captain McKenzie on the bridge of the Vicksburg, watched the fall of the shells, but he considered it useless to waste ammunition at that distance. He appeased the desire of the men at the guns, however, by letting go a final broadside at the Spanish ships, in chance hope of making them pay for their daring before they gained the harbor, but they steamed in under Moro's guns untouched and as they disappeared fired several shots. Several shots were sent after them at that moment by the Annapolis, which dropped inside the harbor, probably creating consternation among scores of bum boats on the water front.

At the close of the action just at sundown, the Associated Press dispatch boat Kate Spencer ran up alongside of the Vicksburg, her men, many of them stripped to their trousers and pistol belts were still at the guns. The officers received the news of Sampson's capture of San Juan with cheers that reached the Mayflower a quarter of a mile off bringing her crew to her side. Commander McKenzie thinks as to others of the fleet that the Alfonso had been stripped of her guns and those used today were only temporarily mounted. If it was the Alfonso XII, she must have found new boilers since lately she was a helpless cripple in the Havana harbor. From the action of the Krupp it is evident that the Spaniards have no cordite and are using ordinary cocoa powder.

SPANISH MANEUVER.

Another Extraordinary Story Which May Refer to the Attempted Trick at Havana.

Madrid, May 15.—p. m.—The Imparcial today publishes a dispatch from Havana, giving another extraordinary Spanish version of a war episode. It says:

"On Friday the gunboats Conde de Venadito and Nueva Espana steamed out of the harbor and attacked an American squadron of two cruisers and five auxiliary cruisers, which were outside. The Spanish vessels fired two shots and the Americans eight, the latter apparently retreating damaged. Three crowded tugs followed the gunboats, the people on board cheering them.

It would seem possible that the facts upon which the Imparcial story is based were to be found in the story brought by the Associated Press dispatch boat Kate Spencer and filed at Key West today. Two Spanish ships did steam out of Havana harbor and tried to draw some of our vessels under the guns of the heavy Spanish batteries. The ruse was unsuccessful, though the Santa Clara battery sent some badly aimed shells at our ships which replied by driving the two Spaniards back into the harbor. The American report, however, says the Spanish vessels engaged were the Alfonso XII and the Legaspi, a cruiser and a gunboat which have been blockaded in Havana harbor.

THE GUSSIE FAILED.

Returned to Key West Without Having Succeeded in Landing Her Cargo.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Key West, May 14.—The steamer Gussie, which left Tampa May 10 with two companies of the First infantry on board in charge of 7,000 rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition intended for the insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio, remained off the coast of Cuba Thursday, Friday and yesterday, convoyed by the auxiliary gunboat Manning, in a vain attempt to land her cargo. Captain J. H. Dorst, of the staff of General Miles and formerly United States military attache at Vienna, headed the expedition, which returned here this morning. Her commander, who appeared to be much crestfallen, having failed to accomplish the mission entrusted to him refused to discuss the matter beyond admitting the failure, and saying the Gussie will return to Tampa.

Captain Dorst says the failure of the relief expedition was due to the fact that the Cubans were unable to meet the landing party at the rendezvous and the Americans could not land supplies with no one to receive them.

The arrangements for making a landing in Cabanas were made ten days ago by Captain Dorst with General Delgado, in command of the insurgent forces in the province of Pinar del Rio and the supplies to be landed near Matanzas were to be conveyed to General Gomez by a force of insurgents encamped three miles back from the coast line. Both of the Cuban parties were unable, apparently, to appear at the rendezvous, owing to the activity of the Spaniards. Captain Dorst is convinced that the Spaniards have a good system of communication along the coast and they can quickly raise enough troops to prevent the landing of a small force, such as the one he commanded, and the captain believes the only way arms and ammunition can be sent to the insurgents is to land them under the cover of warships with guns sufficient to beat off any attack. Then, he adds, the arms and ammunition should be conveyed inland by United States soldiers.

The captain says the company which landed through the surf at Cabanas had a narrow escape. The soldiers were fired upon by Spanish cavalry concealed in the tangled underbrush and the fire was replied to with the result that one Spanish officer and three men were hit. Only one man on the American side was wounded. The latter, a newspaper correspondent, received a slight wound in the arm.

The Wasp and the Manning shelled the woods and covered the retreat of the soldiers. On Friday the Spaniards tried to hit the Gussie from a masked battery and some of their shells burst close on board but none of the fragments struck.

AT KEY WEST.

Indications that an Important Strategic Movement is Being Planned.

Key West, May 15.—This has been a Sunday of unusual activity here and it is apparent that an important strategic movement is being planned. Commodore Watson arrived on the gunboat Dolphin from the blockading fleet off Havana. Orders came thick and fast from Washington and the naval station authorities were instructed to make quick preparations to coal the ships.

The ships already in the harbor have been ordered to get up steam without delay, but the officers say they are ignorant of what this may indicate. The announcement from the north of the coming of the flying squadron strengthens the theory held here that a united movement of some kind is contemplated.

The chief factor in the situation is the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, understood to be off the Venezuelan coast. It is conceded by naval men that were Cervera's squadron to meet the detached blockading squadron off Cuba while Admiral Sampson's ships were coaling here, a disastrous blow might be inflicted, and it is believed the plan now under consideration is to obviate any such possibility.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken for the protection of Key West, although the rumor lately circulated here that the Spanish fleet is heading this way is scouted by the officers.

CIENFUEGOS VICTIM.

One of the Wounded Died After Amputation of a Limb.

Key West, 11:08 a. m.—Ernest Suntzenech, one of the American seamen wounded at Cienfuegos last Thursday, died at the marine hospital here Thursday evening and was buried today. He was a first class seaman apprentice and belonged to the cruiser Marblehead. He was shot through the left leg in a boat while assisting in cutting the cable off Cienfuegos. He died after his limb had been amputated. Deceased lived in Brooklyn.

Oregon Volunteers.

Portland, Ore., May 15.—The mustering of the Oregon regiment of volunteers was completed today and the two remaining battalions will leave for San Francisco on a special trainl omorrow to join the first battalion which is already encamped at the Presidio. The regiment consists of 969 men and 50 officers

"OLD GLORY" THE LAST PIECE PLAYED

BY THE VIRTUOSO.

FELL DEAD UPON THE STAGE

His Final Performance Was a Magnificent Effort and His 3,000 Auditors Rose from Their Seats in Their Enthusiasm—It Was His Initial Appearance Upon the Vaudeville Stage—Born in Hungary 64 Years Ago.

San Francisco, May 15.—Edouard Remenyi, who has held royalty enchanted and has enthralled fashionable audiences all over the world, fell dead this afternoon at the Orpheum theater in this city.

It was Remenyi's first appearance on the vaudeville stage. As the great artist appeared he was greeted with tumultuous applause. Remenyi bowed his acknowledgments and seemed immensely pleased at the reception given him. He had played two or three classical pieces and had answered to an encore with the most familiar "Old Glory." Remenyi played as if inspired. It seemed as if he knew this was to be the culmination of his career and as if he had determined that his final appearance should mark his greatest triumph.

A Magnificent Effort.

He rose to the occasion magnificently and his 3,000 auditors, as Remenyi approached his climax, literally rose with him, leaving their seats in their excitement, completely carried away by his achievement.

When the music ceased the house was swept with a wild torrent of bravos. The applause was almost deafening and continued for several minutes. Remenyi and his accompanist, E. N. Rosener, came forward and in response to another burst of applause commenced to play Delibes's "Tzigieto." He had just completed a few bars of the difficult fingering when he leaned forward as if to speak to one of the musicians in the orchestra, continuing his piece. He seemed to pause for a minute and then slowly fell forward on his face.

Death Instantaneous.

One of the musicians caught him just before he touched the stage and prevented him from rolling off. All was over. He was carried from the stage and physicians were in immediate attendance but the aged musician was past medical aid. The doctors worked upon him for some time, but their efforts were futile.

Remenyi had seemed overwhelmed at the great reception given him. After playing his first selection he said to a friend behind the stage, "Wonderful! A wonderful audience! Wonderful. A great people."

His playing of "Old Glory" was truly enchanting. His instrument seemed to speak. The expression was marvelous. It seemed as if he must have known that it was to be his final effort.

In addressing a gathering of friends at his hotel last night Remenyi said among other things:

"I will play three-quarters of my life; I will play all my life, and I will play after I am dead. My hands are still limber and my arms are still strong."

Was 64 Years Old.

Edouard Remenyi was born in Hungary 64 years ago. He leaves a widow, son and daughter, who reside in New York.

This was Remenyi's initial appearance on the vaudeville stage. The eminent violin virtuoso arrived from St. Louis on Thursday and in the course of an interview yesterday said:

"Yes, I have decided to make my entry on the vaudeville stage, and I must say that the consideration is such a large one that I could not very well refuse to do so. And why not? I am sure the people who frequent vaudeville performances are appreciative of good music. I will appear in my violin selections at one of your theaters, and I must say that I am glad to be with you once again. It has been said that vaudeville performances are attended by a more cosmopolitan audience than I have been in the habit of playing to heretofore, but this will not alter my fixed rule to play only musical compositions of the highest class. I shall endeavor, if necessary, to educate and elevate my audiences to the highest pride of musical art which it has ever been my ambition to attain, and I trust that I have not lost any of the power I formerly possessed to accomplish that praiseworthy result. I still have my Stradivarius with me, and isn't it a beauty?"

Remenyi's deft touches evolved such delicious strains as unquestionably stamped him as one of the greatest violinists of the age.

AT HAVANA.

Evangelists May Follow Troops to Cuba—Transports Ready for Hurried Embarkation.

Tampa, Fla., May 15.—When the United States troops at Tampa embark for Cuba they may be followed soon after by some of the famous evangelists in the United States. General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired, now an evangelist, arrived at Tampa today, accompanied by Major Whipple. A movement was recently inaugurated by D. L. Moody, having for its object the sending of noted speakers to the various rendezvouses of the soldiers to hold meetings for their spiritual instruction. General Howard and Major Whipple have visited Chickamauga, Atlanta and Mobile. As most of the regiments here are without chaplains, the sending to Cuba of several noted divines to work among the soldiers is contemplated. It is hardly probable that they will accompany the soldiers when the expedition moves out, but once the army is settled in Cuba and the campaign against the Spanish forces is fairly on, evangelical work will be actively begun. General Howard and Major Whipple spoke at the Tampa Heights camp grounds tonight.

Two regiments of infantry, the Eighth and the Twelfth, arrived from Chickamauga today and went into camp in West Tampa. They are accompanied by Brigadier General Guy V. Henry, who commanded the Second brigade of infantry at Chickamauga. These two regiments made a total of 13 regiments 16 of infantry and three of cavalry now in camp ready for the move on Cuba.

Most of these regiments have been largely augmented by recruits during the past three weeks, so that close to 700 men are in each regiment. In three batteries of artillery are 750 men. With the engineer and signal corps there are about 14,000 troops of the United States army now here. The carrying capacity of the transports at Port Tampa is altogether inadequate for such a large force. At the outside not more than 8,000 troops and 2,000 horses and mules could be loaded on the ten boats here.

That force, however, could be sent away on very short notice, as all supplies have been put on board and everything made ready for a hurried embarkation. A party of about 125 recruits from the north arrived here today and were distributed among the various regiments.

Dr. Lemen, a well known physician of Alton, Ill., and a surgeon in the Japanese navy during the war with China, is among the number. Dr. Lemen, who enlisted as a private, brought with him a number of others from Alton.

Major Webb Hayes, quartermaster of the Four h Ohio cavalry, arrived here today to arrange for camping grounds for his regiment, which has been diverted from Chickamauga to Tampa. Just where the volunteer regiments will be located has not yet been fully determined upon. Some of them will probably go into camp on the old Fort Brookes reservation, where the Florida state guard, about 1,800 in number, have already established themselves.

AT CHICKAMAUGA.

First Ohio Cavalry Was the First of the Volunteer Army to Arrive at Camp Thomas.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., May 15.—The First Ohio cavalry, the advance guard of the volunteer army ordered by the war department to rendezvous at Camp Thomas, arrived today. The regiment is composed of eight troops, 600 officers and men.

The regiment did not bring horses, and these are to be supplied here by the government. Only one troop was supplied with arms and the large majority of the men were without uniforms. They did not present, therefore, a very formidable military appearance. They were supplied with tents by the quartermaster. Very few uniforms have been received at the quartermaster's department, but an order for 25,000 has been sent in and will be filled just as rapidly as possible. In the meantime the volunteers will have to get along with their old clothes as best they can.

Tonight the First Ohio infantry, from Cincinnati, 11 companies, 800 officers and men, arrived in Chattanooga. This regiment was in rather striking contrast to the cavalry regiment, being fully uniformed and armed with Winchester rifles. They were brought immediately to this point and reported to General Brooke. They will sleep in their cars tonight and tomorrow will pitch their tents.

The Third regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry arived at 2:30 o'clock this morning, 1,026 men and officers. They will remain in the city until morning.

Railroad officials report that their lines have received 20 trains from various other lines loaded with troops of the western states. They are unable to designate regiments, but say that by tomorrow evening they will bring to Chickamauga ten regiments.

SUBAVS VICTORY.

Plenty of Men in the Island Who Would Be Glad to Serve Against Spain.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press. Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

Port au Prince, Hayti, May 8.—It is estimated that there are about one thousand Cuban refugees in Hayti, the great majority, of course, in this city. A singular absence of enthusiasm among them over the intervention of America in behalf of their people has been remarked. If hope is at the fever point they do not show it. At one special resort in Port au Prince, Cubans of nearly every class congregate in the evening, drink, smoke, play cards, sing and talk of the war. They evince by far less excitement over hostilities than do the Haytiens, who group daily, a little before and a little after the hour of the siesta, in front of the Restaurant de la Paix and the Hotel Central, and divide their attention between the movements of the gold premium and the achievements, actual and prospective, of the Americans. The wildest and strangest and most absurd rumors find ready currency in the city.

The chairman of the Cuban junta in Hayti is Dr. J. E. Nunez, who declares himself an American citizen. Another leader of the junta is Dr. E. Erhaux. Dr. Nunez, is seriously considering the suggestion that if the Cubans in Hayti would secretly organize a force to join the insurgents the United States would undoubtedly send arms and munitions of war to some convenient point at the eastern end of Cuba for their use. They could pass from here to Cuba in sailing vessels without much danger of capture. A recent rumor that a Spanish cruiser had taken an American three-master off the Mole St. Nicholas was received in Port au Prince with absolute incredulity, and thus far there has been no confirmation of it.

About a week ago a former Haytien general, Forsainville, called on the American minister and offered to raise a battalion of 500 men to serve under the American flag in Cuba. He was informed that the American government would not authorize or sanction the recruiting of an armed force in a foreign country, as that would be a flagrant violation of international law. Of course, to equip and provision such a force after it had been landed in Spanish territory would be different.

The report that the United States government has negotiated with the Haytien government for the purchase of the gunboat Crete a Pierrot, the finest vessel in the latter's navy, has been persistently circulated. Admiral Killeck, the highest naval officer of Hayti, told the correspondent of the Associated Press yesterday that it was true, and that the Haytien government had refused the offer made to it, for the express reason that it could not spare the vessel. The craft has an imposing ram and her armament is excellent, her guns being of the latest type. She has an entire complement of rapid fire ordnance. Her officers would like to serve in her under the American flag. Her second officer is an American who was in the federal navy during the civil war in the United States.

FORTIFYING TENERIFFE.

Spain Is Making Great Efforts to Protect the Island.

Southampton, May 15.—The British steamer Gault, from Table Bay, on April 23 for this port, via Teneriffe, Canary Islands, arrived here today. She left Teneriffe on May 9 and on that day martial law was declared on the island.

A Captain O'Donough, one of the passengers on board who is on his way to join the United States army, said there were 7,000 troops at Teneriffe, of which number 1,000 are artillerymen. He adds that 800 engineers and 500 men are working day and night throwing up breastworks and bastions to double the strength of the fortifications at all vulnerable points. The captain says it would require a strong fleet to take the island. He believes the waters of the harbor are not mined and says the Spanish soldiers are of excellent physique and are as fine a body of men as he has ever seen.

A 1,200 ton vessel loaded with ammunition had just discharged her cargo as the Gault sailed.

There were no signs of Spanish warships at Teneriffe.

Leadville-Gulfs.

Denver, Colo., May 15.—The game of baseball today between the Leadvilles and the Gulfs was close throughout, requiring ten innings to decide the winner. The score was 5 to 1 in favor of Leadville. Not a run was made until the eighth inning, when Leadville scored. The Gulfs sent a man home in the ninth, tieing the score. In the tenth Leadville made two runs and shut the Gulfs out. Salene and McCauslandformed the battery for Leadville, Roberts and Hickey for the Gulfs.

Sampson's Shots Shook Up Havana Yesterday.

BOUND FOR KEY WEST

Saw No Signs of Cuban Ships for Three Days.

VERY AVIDLY SCARED

No Colors or Lights Were Displayed and Captains Evidently Feared a Hostile Fleet—British Steamer Refusing to Show Her Flag Was Overhauled by the Scorpion.

Charleston, S. C., May 15.—(On Board the Flagship Brooklyn, of the Flying Squadron, off Charleston, S. C.)—The four vessels of war comprising the major portion of the flying squadron, Commodore Schley, arrived off Charleston bar, nine miles from Charleston city, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after having been at sea three days and having seen no sign of the Spanish cruisers or torpedo boats, said to be in this locality. The pilots were dropped at Cape Hatteras on Friday night, and the squadron proceeded to sea at a ten knot squadron speed. At sunset, active battle preparations were made. Ports were closed with steel covers, battle hatches covered, the main battleship's guns loaded, and men sent to the guns with instructions for a night watch to be kept. With all lights extinguished, the squadron proceeded in a southeasterly direction.

The Collier Lost.

Toward morning severe heavy fog banks were run into, and during one of these intervals the collier Sterling became detached. To wait for her was partly the reason that anchorage was made, although Commodore communicated at once with Washington and the navy department. When the collier arrives all the ships will take coal and then proceed to sea again.

Stopped a British Ship.

The only incident of the trip from Hampton Roads was the holding up of a British steamer that did not display its flag. The Scorpion was sent after her and soon overhauled her. She proved to be the British steamer Elsie, with a load of phosphate rock, bound for Norfolk, Virginia.

There were several ludicrous incidents, mostly enacted at night, and evidently arising from lack of knowledge of the nationality of our ships, no colors or lights being displayed. On Saturday night a swift merchantman crossed the bows of the Brooklyn. Suddenly the big warship turned on her side lights. Instantly every light on the merchantman went out and she made a run, evidently believing she had encountered the Spanish fleet. No attempt was made to undeceive her, and it is expected that she will report having seen a hostile fleet.

On Sunday morning a schooner on the horizon, bearing north toward the ships, suddenly caught sight of the squadron, and, reversing her position, disappeared from view.

The fleet had splendid weather and a smooth sea. The squadron has been ordered to Key West, and sails tonight.

SAMPSON'S SHIPS.

Passed Cape Haytien Yesterday But Their Destination Is Not Known.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

Cape Haytien, Republic of Hayti, May 15.—The United States torpedo boat Porter and the store ship Shipley which have been here waiting orders have sailed to join Admiral Sampson's squadron.

The squadron passed Cape Haytien today. It is uncertain whether it will turn southward to meet the Spanish fleet or go first to Key West.

STILL AT CURACOA.

Two Vessels of the Spanish Fleet Were Admitted to the Harbor and Bought Supplies.

Curacoa, May 15.—The Spanish cruisers Maria Theresa, Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and Cristobal Colon and the torpedo boat destroyers Pluto and Terror which arrived off the harbor yesterday morning are still here.

Only the Maria Theresa and the Vizcaya were admitted to the port. They have bought coal, provisions and medicines and will remain in port.

The other warships are outside waiting.

The statement that the torpedo boat destroyer Terror is with the squadron of Admiral Cervera conflicts with the previous statement that the vessel had been definitely located at Martinique, where she was being dry docked for repairs. Probably the Curacoa dispatch should read "Furor" instead of "Terror."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Government Is in Communication With the Fleets But Refuses to Give Information.

Washington, May 15.—Several cablegrams were received at the navy department this morning from commanders of the fleets and others were sent in reply. It was stated that the government is now in communication with the several squadrons and developments of more or less importance are looked for in the near future.

In consequence of the publication of important naval movements an order has been issued by Secretary Long directing that all matters concerning naval movements be withheld from the press except such as he himself may see fit to announce.

The president attended church this morning and afterward had a short conference with Secretary Long. Earlier in the day Secretary Day called for a few moments.

Brigade Organization.

Tampa, Fla., May 15.—General orders for the organizing of the army of invasion into several brigades will be issued from headquarters tomorrow. The cavalry will be divided into two brigades; the infantry into four brigades, and the artillery into one brigade. A battalion of engineers is also formed.

Major MacMurray.

New York, May 15.—Major Junius Wilson MacMurray, of the Fifth artillery, U. S. A., died in this city last night after a brief illness.

THE BOMBARDMENT

Description of the Bombardment of San Juan.

WEATHER COMPELLED THE STOP

Heat Became Absolutely Unbearable on the American Ships—Sampson's Men were Dropping Under the Fierce Rays of the Tropical Sun—The City Badly Damaged by Shells—Spaniards Crazed by Excitement.

New York, May 11.—A correspondent of the World sends the following dispatch from St. Thomas, descriptive of the bombardment of San Juan:

Admiral Sampson's fleet lay within sight of San Juan De Porto Rico all of Wednesday night. At 2 o'clock on Thursday morning all hands on all the ships were called. For an hour and a half each ship was the scene of an orderly confusion, as the 2,000 sailors stripped their ships, their guns and themselves.

By 4:30 everything was in readiness for the battle to begin—the second great engagement of the war. At 5:15 came the call "to quarters," and instantly every man was at his post and ready and eager to strike a blow of atonement for the Maine.

The object of attack lay in plain view, straight ahead to the south. The forts and batteries of San Juan De Porto Rico are on the coral reef guarding the entrance to the harbor.

It was a glorious morning, the sky unclouded, the air cool and brisk. A long, heavy swell rolled toward the shore and broke against the reef where forts seemed to be asleep.

To mark the limits of the line of battle, the Detroit and the tug Wampatuck steamed shoreward, the Detroit to the eastward until she was opposite Valiente, the Wampatuck to the westward until she was able to anchor her small boats in fathoms of water just out of range of the great forts of San Juan, Moro, which rises on a hill at the end of the eastern arm of the harbor.

The Center of Attack.

Moro, of course, was to be the center of attack. In it were the seven six-inch guns which Spain sent over as soon as the war became certain and which had been hastily mounted and manned with the best gunners in the colony army.

Soon after the Detroit and Wampatuck were in place Admiral Sampson's column of floating fortresses and batteries began to move down upon the unlit and seemingly sleeping fortresses and batteries along the coral reef. In the van was the Iowa, the flagship, with the battle cry of the navy streaming in bulliant colored flags from her mast—"Remember the Maine."

Next came the Indiana, of such enormous bulk that she rode almost steadily even upon that heavy sea. Then followed the New York, as formidable as a battleship, then the low-lying monitors Amphitrite and Terror. They bore straight for the shore in single file.

Long before the flagship was in range there came a flash and a cloud of smoke, a roar and a shell from the walls of Moro. The shell fell far short. The roar died away and for 15 minutes the scene was as peaceful as before.

Suddenly the Iowa turned sharply to the east. She came around powerfully till her starboard battery was pointing full at Moro. One of her great 13-inch guns burst into flame and a shell sailed high toward Moro. It fell short, but the response came in a roar from all the batteries and forts along the shore. A tremendous belt of sound and smoke and flame each were of shells that wasted themselves in the sea. So wild was the volley that even had the Iowa been in range none of the shots would have hit her.

American Guns Fired With Precision.

The Iowa was now nearer and the entire line of warships was in position to attack the Spanish batteries. Each ship was now firing as fast as she could load and was answering. But while the Spanish fire was wild the American gunners aimed with the coolness and precision of experienced target practice. The fleet was soon enveloped in smoke and all to the shore only outlines could be made out, but it was apparent that while the Spanish shells issued from the smoke of the shore to fall into the sea, the American shells issued from the fleet's envelope of smoke to bury themselves in the smoke on shore.

And now and then, as the wind drifted the thick, gray curtain aside, it could be seen that the American ships were unimpaired and that on shore the line of fortifications that had been unbroken was torn and ruined in many places. When the Iowa came up to the Wampatuck stakeboat she turned and led the column back again across the line of fire. Our fleet was now nearer and the Spanish shells fell around the ships. Some struck against the armor of the battleships—big six-inch shells but they bounded off, leaving hardly a dent behind.

One Spanish shell struck a boat on the Iowa, passed through it and entered the superstructure, scattering in every directions. Three men were injured. Admiral Sampson and Captain Evans were on the lower bridge and narrowly escaped the flying fragments. In all the Iowa was hit nine times.

Later a shell burst on the New York, killing one man, injuring another severely and several slightly.

At 7 o'clock the day had become furiously hot, so that men were fainting below the decks, and at the guns the gunners were streaming sweat as no man ever sweats, even in the hot room of a Turkish bath.

One man, a gunner's mate on the Amphitrite, was overcome and died in a few hours. But the battle went on. The fleet was now steaming across the fortified front of the island for the third time.

Effects of Bombardment.

The fire from the ships was unabated, but many of the Spanish guns were silenced, and, while the shower of shells seemed as thick as ever, the thinner cloud of smoke, the leaping flames from burning houses close to shore, but behind the fortification, made the Americans know their work was not as vain as the frenzied firing of the Spaniards.

In the old part of the town of San Juan adjoining the fortifications, whole blocks were blazing. The swelling sea made it difficult for the Americans to confine their fire to the batteries. Many of the shells flew over and burst among the ancient buildings, from which the population had fled at dawn. So fierce was the American fire, that had the intention been to bombard the residence part of San Juan, the damages could hardly have been greater. The lighthouses were demolished soon after the firing began. Later on the houses in Ballaja square, in St. Christopher street, in San Juan street and in San Sebastian street were in flames. The St. Catherine institute, an ancient palace, the orphans' asylum and the old churches were burned or almost demolished.

The American officers, through their glasses, could see the Spaniards at work in many places where the fortifications had been broken down. The Spaniards seemed drunk with fury. They loaded and fired like madmen, without aiming, without any appearance of discipline or direction. At times their crazed condition led them to many absurd acts, such as waving swords, shaking fists and discharging pistols at the American line, which was barely within reach of their guns of longest range.

Weather Compelled Cessation.

Toward 8 o'clock the heat became absolutely unbearable on the American ships. It became evident that the Spanish forts could not be silenced short of another hour's work. Men on the American ships were dropping on all sides, not from Spanish shots, but from the accurate and terrific bombardment under the tropical sun.

After consultation Admiral Sampson signalled "cease firing," and turned away westward. The other ships slowly followed, all except the monitor Terror. She did not or would not see the signal of the admiral. She remained in her position, in range of all the unsilenced guns of the Spaniards.

For half an hour she kept roaring away at the forts and embankments with an almost incessant fire from her 10-inch guns. The Spaniards concentrated their fire upon her. But her audacity seemed to infuriate them beyond even attempts at marksmanship. Many of the shells struck the sea a mile and a half from her. Only a few came anywhere in her neighborhood. Still fewer struck her low-lying deck, and these glanced away as harmlessly as a pea-shooter's slug from the shell of a turtle.

The Terror's guns are noisy, but their roars were drowned in the tempestuous booming of the Spanish batteries. Before she steamed reluctantly away she had the satisfaction of noting that she had made a deep wound in the Spanish line and silenced several guns that might have made trouble later on.

Men Given a Breathing Spell.

The fleet steamed to the westward about 20 miles and then stopped to remove the grime of battle and to rest and refresh the weary but happy sailors.

The Spaniards evidently got the idea that the departure was a retreat, and that the Americans had been driven off. So they sent out dispatches about a glorious Spanish victory, just as they did at Manila when Dewey steamed away to rest and get breakfast.

While the fleet was at anchor 20 miles from San Juan a German steamer, the Bolivia, came by. She was on her way to St. Thomas. Admiral Sampson decided that it would be best to find out more about her and sent the Montgomery in pursuit. She was presently overhauled and while she steamed along Lieutenant Field went aboard, examined her papers and looked over her passengers to make sure that she was not going to call at San Juan on her way.

As the Montgomery started back, having gone nearly to San Juan, she espied the Spanish cruiser Isabella II., an almost useless old warship, crawling out of San Juan harbor and crawling along inshore, evidently long to see what had become of the American fleet and whether it was really fleeing, as the Spaniards wished to think or was only preparing anew to complete the ruin of San Juan.

When the Isabella saw the Montgomery she put about hastily and went back home.

WAR REVENUES.

Jones Will Stand With the Democrats in Principal Changes that They Suggest.

Washington, May 9.—When the finance committee adjourned tonight the consideration of the war revenue bill had been almost completed, although there were some puzzling problems still unsolved, one of which was the manner of dealing with proprietary medicinal articles. There will be probably a uniform tax on all of them.

The committee has decided to place a license upon banks at the rate of $100 a year and upon brokers at the rate of $50, but has not yet determined whether the professions shall be licensed or not. On life insurance companies the rate has been increased two-fold, being made 10 cents on every $100 and it is estimated that this increase will add about $1,000,000 in revenue. The provisions for an inheritance tax and for a tax on bills of lading were both adopted, as were the provisions for taxing all dealings in futures, including bucket shop operations. The bill, as it will be reported, will contain a provision requiring that a memorandum be made of all deals of this character, however small, and that a two-cent stamp be placed upon his memorandum.

The Democratic amendments will be taken up tomorrow and there is very little doubt that they will be all adopted, as Senator Jones of Nevada has indicated his purpose of standing with the Democrats on all the principal changes they suggest.

It is possible that the consideration of the bill may be completed tomorrow, but it is not probable.

CAMPS.

Six of the Big Government Transport Tugs Are All in Readiness.

Tampa, Fla., May 10.—By Thursday six of the big government tugs at Port Tampa will be in readiness for actual loading of the troops and horses. They have been fully supplied with coal and water. The work of building the stalls for the horses and mules was practically completed today and long lines of freight cars filled with boxes of ammunition for the rifles of the soldiers and for the Gatlings and Hotchkiss quick fire guns were backed up on the tracks along the wharves and the work of loading them on ship was commenced.

General Shafter spent most of the afternoon at the Port inspecting the work, which will continue night and day until completed. Tomorrow each transport will have mounted one or more of the Hotchkiss guns, while the Gatlings which will be taken along will be placed on the lower decks. The Oriziba, now at the quarantine station near Egmont Key, will arrive here Thursday and will be put into the slip at once for cleaning and her load of supplies and ammunition.

Soldiers and officers are briefly preparing for orders for the breaking of camp. Practically all their belongings, except such things as are absolutely necessary, have been packed away and when the orders come but little will remain to be done except to take down and load into the wagons the tents.

The mobilization of the state troops at Tampa will commence tomorrow, and by Thursday nearly a thousand volunteers will be encamped here. The ordering into Tampa from Chickamauga of the Third and Sixth cavalry regiments and all the infantry regiments remaining there will swell the total number of regulars at this point to over 12,000 men, and with these troops and Cuban volunteers 14,000 soldiers will be encamped here.

FIGHT WITH SPANISH GUNBOAT.

Only Incident of the Day from the Blockading Squadron Which Was Verified.

Key West, May 9.—The Spanish fishing smack Santiago Apostal was captured by the gunboat Mayflower off Havana, yesterday, and brought in by a prize crew this afternoon. She was bound from Yucatan for Havana with a cargo of fish and a crew of ten men. She was rounded up with one blank shot.

This was the only incident of the day, which was largely devoted to the circulation of alarming rumors of the sinking of American ships off the Cuban coast. Up to night all nothing approaching definite evidence of the blockading fleet had reached here.

The story flourishing at that hour was that heavy firing had been heard off Havana. This was brought in by small boats and was in as much need of verification as the others.

Nominated for Congress.

Emporia, Kas., May 10.—The Republican congressional convention for the Fourth Kansas district nominated J. M. Miller, of Morris county, today. The nominee has several times represented his county in the state legislature.

THE PEOPLE

The People Continue to be Hostile to the United States.

EXPORTERS ARE LOSING TRADE

They are Therefore Making Strenuous Efforts to Suppress Hostile Comments Lest American Orders be Permanently Transferred to a More Friendly Nation—Keen Interest in the Events in the Philippines.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Berlin, May 14.—While there has been a marked change in the comments of the anti-American press of Germany there has been no change in the opinions of the people, which continue to be most hostile to the United States, especially among the upper classes.

An American lady who married a German nobleman, both of them in constant touch with the highest society, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"You have no conception of the bitter feeling against America. It is impossible for me to go anywhere without hearing my country abused on all sides. We are accused of being a nation of hypocritical tradesmen who forced war with Spain with no other object than that of financial gain."

The war news continues to arrive here 12 hours late and the Lokal Anzeiger is the only Berlin paper with enterprise enough to get a few brief specials from New York direct.

Return of Spain's Fleet.

When the reports arrived of the return of the Spanish fleet to Cadiz the newspapers emptied the vials of their wrath on their erstwhile protegees.

The Berlin Tageblatt locally remarked: "Without firing a single shot, this master-less fleet has excited repeated panics in New York and has kept the whole American fleet in check. Admiral Sampson's blockading fleet ceased to blockade and Commodore Schley's flying squadron did nothing, but lay as though hypnotized at Hampton Roads, dumbly awaiting the uncanny fleet which had been at sea a week and a half. The nervousness of the Americans gave rise to veritable hallucinations. However, the Spanish admiral recognized that prudence was the better part of valor and he returned to Cadiz without having reduced New York to ashes or swept the Yankees from the ocean. The honest tradesmen and philanthropists of America may therefore continue to tremble."

Loss of American Trade.

The exporters are greatly agitated at the serious losses which have already resulted from the anti-American tone of the press which losses are reported today to have already amounted to several million marks and as they threaten to be followed by a permanent transfer of orders to a friendly nation, are making strenuous efforts to curb the newspapers.

The semi-official communications made by the government of Germany protesting that Germany is friendly to America may be accorded to due recognition in government circles that unfriendliness towards the United States means loss of trade.

Baron Von Buelow, the minister of foreign affairs, has reiterated to United States Ambassador White Germany's intention to observe neutrality during the war. He explained that the dissemination of a formal declaration on the part of Germany was simply due to the fact that Germany is not in the habit of making such declarations, even in the case of wars which are more important to her interests than the present.

The newspapers are discussing the probability of national Spanish bankruptcy.

The papal nuncios of Munich and Berlin have had several interviews with Baron Von Buelow and Prince Hohenlohe the imperial chancellor, with the view of trying to bring about the intervention of Germany in the war between Spain and the United States. The answers they have received are in substance that Germany does not deem the time ripe for intervention.

European Grain Supply.

The proposition of the Russian and German newspapers to make Europe independent of America for grain supplies is being discussed. The government press contends that there are no means to overcome this, and that Russia, especially, is unable to supply the deficiency. It is further pointed out that there was a famine in Russia in 1897, and it is added that famine at the present moment is threatening many districts of Russia.

The officials of the German foreign office are watching the events in the Philippine Islands in the closest manner possible. German subjects at Manila have already filed claims for damages against the United States, but the foreign office people say they must await the course of events before anything can be done in the matter. It is said, however, that the German admiral commanding the far east has been empowered, in case of riots at Manila, to land troops to protect the German consulate and German residents of that place.

SCHLEY'S SQUADRON.

SPAIN'S PHANTOM FLEET TURNS UP AT CADIZ.

Way Clear for Military Operations in Cuba—News from Sampson Expected Within 24 Hours—Safety of the Oregon Believed to be Assured.

Washington, May 10.—It is hard to tell whether the naval officers were relieved or disappointed by the news that came late this afternoon to both the navy and state departments to the effect that the Spanish flying squadron had arrived at Cadiz, Spain. The safety of the Oregon from attack is now completely assured and the way is clear for military operations in Cuba without running the risk of having the occupying army's base of communication cut off.

Must Go After Them.

On the other hand, it is believed that no enduring peace can be secured until the Spanish navy has been destroyed, and now appears that to do this our soldiers must make up their mind to go after the Spaniards, a task very much more difficult than that of meeting them near our own shores.

It was suggested by some of the members of the war board that there was yet a possibility that the Spanish squadron might make a quick passage into the Philippines through the Suez canal and attack Dewey at Manila.

Would Have a Long Start.

It is said that, contrary to the common understanding, the Suez canal is open to the warships of belligerent powers, so that if the Spaniards choose to take this course they would have a long start of any pursuing fleet from our side of the Atlantic. It is scarcely believed, however, that the Spaniards are willing to take the great risk of exposing to our attack their home ports by the withdrawal of so considerable proportion of their naval strength as would be required to overmatch Dewey.

Expect News from Sampson.

Nothing was heard from Sampson today but there is a confident expectation that interesting news will be coming from his squadron within the next 24 hours, whether this means an attack on Porto Rico or not, cannot be learned.

One effect of the retreat of the Spanish fleet has been to hasten even more the preparations under full headway for the dispatching of military expeditions to Cuba. It also has caused a complete change in the concentration plans. Time is now believed to be the great factor. There is no longer opportunity to indulge in extensive drills or practice maneuvers. The regular troops do not need these and are to be thrown at once into the fray.

Volunteers Go to the Gulf.

Many of the regiments of the national guard which are entering the volunteer service are felt to be sufficiently trained from a military point of view to follow the regulars immediately and the department indicates its purpose today of dispatching the volunteer troops directly to the gulf coast for shipment instead of sending them to Chickamauga. This disposition was shown by the changes in the movements ordered to the troops although there will may be a return to the original programme of concentration if the plans show signs of weakness as they develop.

Steamers for 20,000 Men.

The quartermaster general has already got on under charter 27 merchant steamers for the transportation of troops and, roughly speaking, these should carry about 20,000 men. Others are being procured as rapidly as possible.

The plan of the war department is to have these vessels assemble at the different gulf ports, Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, to take on troops which will be sent there. The navy department is expected to furnish convoys for the ocean ports, which would be absolutely helpless against Spanish attack.

Objections to the Plan.

A third point there are signs of friction. First the transports will be obliged to await Admiral Sampson's return in order to secure proper convoy, and secondly the navy objects very decidedly to undertaking the task of convoying a number of transports from different points. It insists that both in the safety of the convoy of the troops all the transports should be gathered in one fleet, to depart from Tampa, and the navy is likely to prevail in this.

Now that Major General Sewell has been assigned to command the concentration camp at Falls Church, preparations are being rushed to put the grounds there into shape for the reception of the volunteers.

TRIBUTE TO DEWEY.

Congress Passes a Vote of Thanks to Heroes of Manila.

Washington, May 9.—Fitting tribute was paid by the senate to Commodore Dewey for the incomparable victory he achieved in the battle of Manila bay.

The message from the president was received recommending that a vote of thanks be extended by congress to Commodore Dewey and the gallant officers and men of his command. Without a word of debate, and without a dissenting voice, the senate agreed to the resolution carrying into effect the recommendation of the president.

The senate went further even than that. A bill was presented increasing the number of rear admirals in the navy from six to seven, in order that the president might nominate Commodore Dewey to the highest position in the navy within his gift, and that, too, was passed without dissent.

In addition, a joint resolution was unanimously agreed to, directing the secretary of the navy to present to Commodore Dewey a sword of honor and to have struck, in commemoration of the battle of Manila, a bronze medal for each of the officers and men who participated in the gallant fight. The resolution appropriates $10,000 to enable the secretary to carry its provisions into effect.

New Postmasters.

Washington, May 13.—Postmasters appointed today were:

Colorado—Garo, Park county, A. S. Turner, vice Ellen R. Newitt, resigned; Trimble, La Plata county, George H. Waterman, vice James L. Allen, resigned.

New Mexico—Dorsey, Colfax county, Ed Griffith, vice William Childress, resigned; Picarilla, Lincoln county, William Frost, vice E. L. Ozame, removed.

James W. Collier.

New York, May 13.—James W. Collier, the old-time actor and manager, died tonight at his home in this city, after a lingering illness.

Mr. Collier was born in this city 64 years ago. He acted with Charlotte Cushman, Forrest and others of great reputation.

THE STATE REPORTED

Colorado Infantry to be Sent to Chickamauga.

LARGE FORCE FOR WASHINGTON

These will Form a Reserve Ready to Reinforce the Cuban Army, Man the Coast Defenses or Perform Other Emergency Service—Another Large Division will Remain in the States Where Mustered.

Washington, May 9.—In answer to repeated requests from all sections of the country for information as to where the various organizations of state troops which are being mustered into the United States service are to be sent, Secretary Alger today furnished the Associated Press the following statement showing the destination of the volunteer troops. The list is subject to correction. It will be noticed that, generally speaking, three points are to receive the greater number of troops. It appears that the animating purpose of the department in making the assignments was to divide the volunteer forces in such a way as to be available for three distinct purposes. The first regiment raised in each state is mustered and found ready for service are to be sent to Chickamauga to be "licked into shape," and then sent to Tampa and other gulf ports including Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, preparatory to embarking for Cuba. The second division of regiments goes to Washington, where they are to form a grand reserve ready to reinforce the Cuban army at any moment, to man the coast defenses or for other purposes. The third division is to remain for the present in the states in which the organizations are mustered, subject to call for duty in the Philippines or for general reserve purposes. Possibly they may never be called upon to leave their native states. The official list is as follows:

Will Go to Washington.

To Washington, D. C.: District of Columbia—One regiment of infantry.
Arkansas—One regiment of infantry.
Illinois—Two regiments infantry.
Indiana—One regiment infantry and one light battery artillery.
Iowa—One regiment infantry.
Kansas—One regiment infantry.
Kentucky—One regiment infantry.
Massachusetts—One regiment infantry.
Michigan—One regiment infantry.
Minnesota—One regiment infantry.
Missouri—Two regiments infantry.
Nebraska—One regiment infantry.
New Jersey—One regiment infantry.
New York—Two regiments infantry.
Ohio—One regiment infantry and one light battery artillery.
Pennsylvania—Four regiments infantry and one troop cavalry.
Tennessee—One regiment infantry.
Texas—One regiment infantry.
Virginia—One regiment infantry.
Wyoming—One battalion infantry.
North Dakota—One battalion infantry.

Assigned to Chickamauga.

To Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga:
Colorado—One regiment infantry.
Illinois—Two regiments infantry, one light battery artillery and one regiment cavalry.
Indiana—Two regiments infantry and one light battery artillery.
Iowa—One regiment infantry.
Kansas—One regiment infantry.
Kentucky—One regiment infantry and one troop cavalry.
Maryland—One regiment infantry.
Massachusetts—One regiment infantry.
Michigan—Two regiments infantry.
Minnesota—One regiment infantry.
Mississippi—One regiment infantry.
Alabama—One regiment and one battalion of infantry.
California—Two battalions infantry and two batteries heavy artillery.
Connecticut—One regiment infantry, two batteries heavy artillery and one battery light artillery.
Delaware—One regiment infantry.
Florida—One regiment infantry.
Georgia—One regiment infantry and two batteries light artillery.
Illinois—Three regiments infantry.
Indiana—One regiment infantry.
Iowa—Two regiments infantry.
Kansas—One regiment infantry.
Missouri—Two regiments infantry.
Montana—One regiment infantry.
New Hampshire—One regiment infantry.
New Jersey—One regiment infantry.
New York—Six regiments infantry and two troops cavalry.
North Carolina—One battalion and one regiment infantry.
Ohio—Four regiments infantry.
Pennsylvania—Five regiments infantry, two batteries light artillery and two troops cavalry.
Rhode Island—One regiment infantry.
South Carolina—One regiment infantry and one battery heavy artillery.
Tennessee—One regiment infantry.
Texas—One regiment infantry and one regiment cavalry.
Virginia—One regiment infantry.
Wisconsin—One regiment infantry.
Maryland—Two battalions infantry.

Arkansas Levees Breaking.

Little Rock, Ark., May 11.—The Arkansas river at Little Rock reached 27.05. The record is 28 feet. A levee broke on the Arkansas river this morning at Ashwood and caused damage estimated at more than half a million dollars. A telegram from Pine Bluff late tonight states that the levee at Sherrill broke late this afternoon and the town is entirely under water, but the details of the damage done there are not given.

Monday, May 9.

Senate.—The postoffice appropriation bill was discussed during almost the entire session, the subject under discussion being the proposition to reduce the compensation of railroads 20 per cent. for carrying the mails. The amendment was defeated by the decisive vote of 46 to 8.

At a late hour it became evident the bill could not be disposed of today and it was unanimously agreed to vote upon it at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Cannon of Utah last Friday, for an investigation of trusts was referred to the committee on manufactures.

Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was then resumed Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, continuing for two hours his speech in opposition to the Pettigrew amendment, providing for a reduction of 20 per cent. in the amounts paid the railroads for transporting the mails.

Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, then delivered an extended report in favor of the amendment.

The speeches in favor of the amendment were made by Mr. Allen, Nebraska, and Mr. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

Mr. Quay, in charge of the bill, moved at the conclusion of the debate, to lay the amendment on the table. The motion was agreed to: ayes 49, nays 8.

Mr. Butler offered an amendment providing that the government should own the railway mail cars and that it should pay to the railroad companies only such a sum as the railroads receive for similar service. Speaking upon the amendment, Mr. Butler declared that the railroads were now maintaining a crowd of lobbyists in and around the senate and even the president's room had been used as a lobbying place by the railroad attorneys. The amendment was defeated without division.

A committee amendment was offered by Mr. Quay appropriating $50,000, for the establishment of post offices in military posts and camps during the present war. The amendment was adopted.

An amendment offered by Mr. Butler providing for the punishment of railroad companies in case of their refusal to carry mails on their fastest trains, if desired to do so by the postmaster general, was agreed to.

Mr. Butler then offered an amendment eliminating from that section of the bill which provides for an investigation, of the question as to whether excessive prices are being paid railroads for carrying the mails, the clause which extends the investigations to all sources of revenue and expenditures of the postal service.

The senate then, at 6.55 p. m., on motion of Mr. Cullom, adjourned.

House.—The greater part of the day in the house was consumed by war measures.

The recommendation of the president that a vote of thanks be tendered Commodore Dewey and his associate officers and men was followed quickly with a unanimous vote and with equal concert the house passed the bill creating an additional rear admiralship for the hero of Manila.

The bill providing for the organization of a volunteer engineer brigade and enlistment and of 5,000 volunteer troops immune to tropical diseases was passed after two hours of debate. The only ground of opposition presented was found in the features giving to the president the appointment of all officers.

After a number of amendments intended to take from the president the appointment of the officers of the immunes had been voted down, an additional section offered by Mr. Grosvenor, was adopted. It declared specifically that the provisions relative to appointment of volunteers to the several states under call by proclamation and to the appointment of officers as made in the recent act providing for 125,000 volunteers shall not apply to the present act.

A motion to re-commit offered by Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, was voted down and the bill, as amended, was passed.

While a District of Columbia bill was being considered Mr. Bailey raised a point of no quorum and at 4.20 p. m. the house adjourned.

Tuesday, May 10.

Senate.—Four war measures were passed by the senate today. One of them provided for carrying on the additional work in the adjutant general's office; the second authorized enlistment of a volunteer signal corps, two thirds of the members of which must be expert electricians, or telegraphers; the third was the so-called "immune bill," passed by the house, and the fourth was a measure suspending the existing law, so that additional hospital stewards can be appointed.

The postoffice appropriation bill, carrying appropriations which aggregate more than $90,000,000, was passed, after a debate which has lasted for several days. A determined effort was made by Mr. Butler (Rep. N. C.) to cut off the sum appropriated for the fast mail service between New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans, and to provide for two committees to investigate postal affairs, but it was unsuccessful, all amendments, except those offered by the committee on appropriations being voted down.

After an extended and interesting debate the resolution submitting to the legislatures of the various states an amendment to the constitution of the United States changing the date of the beginning of the terms of the president, vice president and members of congress from the 4th of March to the 4th of May, was adopted.

House.—The house of representatives was in session today only 50 minutes, the early adjournment being due to no urgent measures of importance being before the house and to a general indisposition to take up minor matters.

The session began with the consideration of legislation affecting the district of Columbia.

Mr. Hicks of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on patents, called up a bill appointing three commisioners to propose necessary revision of the statutes relating to patents, trade and other marks and trade and commercial names. The commissioners are to be named by the president and are to report to congress such proposed revisions as may appear necessary to make the laws conform to recent international agreements. The bill was passed without debate.

The house adjourned at 12:50 o'clock.

Wednesday, May 11.

Senate.—For more than three hours this afternoon the upper house discussed what is known as the railroad arbitration bill—a measure designed to adjust by means of voluntary arbitration differences that may arise between railroad officials and their employes. Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, in charge of the bill, offered a number of amendments which were agreed to. In order to meet objections raised to the measure, Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts offered an amendment, which was accepted, providing that no injunction should be issued which should compel the laborers against their will to carry out any contract for personal labor or service. The bill was still under discussion when the senate adjourned.

House.—After refusing today, by a vote of 48 to 90, to consider the Washington, May 11.—After refusing today by a vote of 48 to 90 to consider the senate bill restricting immigration, the house took up and devoted the session to the house resolution to submit to the states a proposition to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of senators by a direct vote. The amendment as proposed in the resolution reported to the house left it to the discretion of the states to elect their senators by a direct vote or through their legislatures, but an amendment by Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, making selection by popular vote mandatory, was adopted and the resolution was then passed.

Mr. Loud called up the post office appropriation as presented yesterday by the senate, and on his motion the house refused to concur in the senate amendments and asked a conference.

Mr. Cummings (Dem. N. Y.), Moody (Rep. Mass.), Bingham (Rep. Pa.) and Pitney (Rep. N. J.) expressed opposition to the senate amendments limiting the deliveries in cities to four and eliminating the house provision for rural free delivery.

Messrs. Loud, Smith (Illinois) and Swanson were named as conferees.

The house then went into committee of the whole to consider the senate bill amending the revenue law providing for the disposal of abandoned imports turned over by importers to the customs officials. The bill was passed.

The house set apart May 21 for eulogies upon the late Senator George of Mississippi, and at 5:08 p. m. adjourned.

Thursday, May 12.

Senate.—The senate committee on finance today concluded its consideration of the war revenue bill after a two weeks' sitting, and Senator Allison reported it to the senate at 4 o'clock. The bill shows that all the provisions in the house bill for the issuance of bonds and certificates of indebtedness were stricken out, and Mr. Allison, in reporting the measure, made a minority report giving authority for the bond issue.

House.—The house today effected but little legislation. An important measure providing for the organization of a special line of coast defense vessels and the enlistment of men adequate to man them was passed.

The senate bill to establish a volunteer signal corps was passed without amendment.

These two emergency war measures were the feature of the session. The adjourned at 4:10 p. m.

Friday, May 13.

House.—The entire session of the lower house was devoted today to pensions and private claims bills. The house agreed to adjourn until Monday and at 5 p. m. recessed until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to pension bills.

At the night session the house, in committee of the whole, voted to grant a pension of $50 per month to Major General Cassius M. Clay, of Whitehall, Ky. The famous old veteran of Mexican and civil wars was represented as owner of the extensive estate known as Whitehall, but with an income insufficient to meet his expenses. General Clay is now drawling $6 per month as a Mexican veteran and is 84 years old.

A bill granting a pension to the widow of Brig. General Daniel Macauley was acted on favorably. A total of 46 bills were passed in committee of the whole and six were passed finally by the house.

BATTLE OF CARDENAS.

American Vessels Wrought Havoc at Cost of Five Lives and a Damaged Gunboat.

Washington, May 12—Late tonight the navy department received additional official advices concerning the battle off Cardenas which took place yesterday afternoon. Practically only two new points are developed in the official advices, the one being that the Machias, Commander Merry, was a spectator, if not an actual participant in the battle; and the other that the conflict lasted from 1:40 until 3 p. m., when the vessels retired to their outer anchorage.

Were Well Managed.

The report of the fight made to the navy department is from Commodore Merry, the senior officer. He encloses skeleton reports from Commodore Todd of the Wilmington, and Lieutenant Bernadou, commander of the Winslow. The reports speak in high terms of the management of the vessels and the conduct of the men. Commander Todd referring particularly to the handling of the Winslow in the hot fire as "highly meritorious."

Lieutenant Bernadou's report indicates that the Winslow was riddled by the enemy's fire, but he believes that she can be so repaired as again to render her efficient.

Appended is the text of the dispatch received by the department from Commander Merry. The dispatch, written yesterday, is dated, at Key West today, and was received at the department at 9:40 tonight:

Merry's Report.

"The arrival of the Wilmington and Winslow off Cardenas this morning induced me to confer with Commander Todd of the Wilmington, on the subject of attacking and cutting out three small gunboats in the harbor.

"The Machias, Wilmington, Hudson and Winslow proceeded in as far as the obstructions would allow. The Machias took position 2,100 yards northeast of Diana Cay. The Wilmington, Hudson and Winslow entered the inner harbor between Romero and Blanco cays, where there were no mines and were soon steaming into Cardenas bay.

"At 1:40 p. m. fire opened from these vessels and continued until 3 p. m., when they started to return to the outer anchorage. I enclose reports of Todd and Bernadou."

Todd's Report.

Commander Todd reports: "It was impossible for the Wilmington to approach nearer than 2,000 yards.

"The Spanish gunboats could not be seen from this distance and the Winslow was directed to go nearer to see if she could determine where they were lying. She had gone only 700 yards inside the Wilmington when she was fired upon from a gunboat. The Wilmington and Winslow returned the fire. After a rapid exchange of shots, for 15 or 20 minutes, in which a shore battery is supposed to have engaged, it became evident that the Winslow could not steer. At this time the Hudson came up and opened fire and the Winslow asked to be towed out, as she was disabled.

The Only Target.

"The torpedo boat seemed to be the only target at which the enemy fired. She was struck several times. One engine was disabled, the steering gear shot away and one boiler was disabled. Her commanding officer was wounded, but not seriously. Ensign Bagley was fatally wounded and died before he could be brought on board the Wilmington. John Waverese, oiler and John Deafee, first-class fireman, were killed on board the Winslow. The other men were fatally wounded, one of them, J. V. Meek, first-class fireman, died in a boat while being transferred to his ship. The other, Josiah Tunnel, ship's cook, first-class, died after being brought on board the Wilmington. He was struck twice. No casualties except on the Winslow. The handling of the Winslow in the hot fire was highly meritorious. The commanding officer of the Winslow desires through me to commend to the department the general conduct of his crew, especially that of Chief Gunner's Mate Brady."

Bernadou's Report.

Lieutenant Bernadou of the Winslow reports:

"I was directed by Commander Todd to approach a small steamer alongside the wharf at the eastern end of the town and examine her character. We steamed towards Moal at full speed. On approaching within 1,500 yards, a gunboat and a battery on shore opened fire. The Winslow returned and maintained the fire until the end of the action. She was riddled by shells of caliber of 2½ to 3 inches. She was finally towed out of range by the revenue cutter Hudson. Casualties as reported this morning. I desire to express my thanks to Lieutenant Newcomb, commanding officer of the Hudson, when being under heavy fire, he towed this vessel out of action. My opinion is the Winslow can be repaired so as to render her again efficient. Full report mailed."

IN THE LOCAL FIELD

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

Rev. C. B. Johnson left yesterday for a trip to Omaha.

H. S. Matherson left the city yesterday for San Francisco.

F. A. Perkins left last night for a business trip to Chicago.

W. H. Lennis left last night via the Missouri Pacific for St. Louis.

Mrs. J. M. Ward, wife of the proprietor of the Elk hotel, went up to Denver yesterday.

Superintendent C. E. Clark of the Printers' Home, will make a business trip to Denver today.

County Assessor John V. Jackson will go up to Cripple Creek this morning on assessment business.

A license to marry was issued yesterday to John M. Doyle and Miss Emma Thompson, both of Victor.

Mr. W. Al Davis of Manitou, with his son Roy and Mrs. J. M. Wray, will leave today for a trip to Denver.

Mr. L. O. de Pourtales, who came down from Florissant Sunday, left the city yesterday for Boston. Mrs. de Pourtales returned to her home.

Charles T. Linton, vice president of the Ball and Bond Security company, and Geo. C. Linton, of Denver, were in the city yesterday on business.

The home of Dr. and Mrs. P. F. Gildea was brightened by the arrival of a bright bouncing boy on Saturday last. Mother and child are doing well.

The county assessor and his force of assistants are busy receiving tax schedules. The assessor is urging the necessity of all persons handing in their schedules at the earliest possible moment.

District Clerk Edgar Howbert and Mrs. Howbert returned yesterday from an extended trip through the east. They were in New York when the big American liner City of Paris arrived safely in port.

J. M. Ellison, J. F. Humphrey, W. L. Evans, Frank Davis, L. S. Atkinson, Dr. Horn and R. P. Davie went to Denver yesterday to attend the meeting of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Davie was to be initiated into the mysteries.

Hon. Frank W. Howbert, collector of internal revenue, came down from Denver yesterday, and was busy receiving the congratulations of his many friends on his recovery from his recent serious illness.

Two right of way deeds granting the city of Colorado Springs the right to construct and maintain water pipe lines across land were filed with the county clerk yesterday by the Pike's Peak Land and Mining company and J. B. Palsgrove.

Two leases on blocks of ground in the Cripple Creek district were filed yesterday by Daniel A. Bruce and Charles Walcen to J. F. Brod, et al. and the Altman Water, Light and Power company, allowing latter mentioned parties to use the property for pumping water to the town of Altman for a period of five years.

Mrs. James Lockhart and daughter of this city were guests of The Elms at Excelsior Springs, Mo., when that hotel was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Mrs. and Miss Lockhart were not injured in the conflagation, but their trunks and wearing apparel were destroyed. Many of the guests had narrow escapes.

Will Not Join Teddy.

The two troops of cavalry under Captains Townsend and Saxton have consolidated their forces but they will not rendezvous with "Teddy's Terrors" at San Antonio. Yesterday afternoon the members met at the high school and were informed by Captain Townsend that Roosevelt's regiment of 780 rough riders had been selected and that the Colorado Springs troopers were numbered among the 6,000 applicants that had been turned down.

It was decided, however, that the company of cavalry would be kept intact and when a second call for volunteers came they would probably stand a good opportunity to go to the front. A committee consisting of Captain Saxton, Captain Gowdy of the high school cadets, Mr. Spinney and Mr. Foster was appointed to make arrangements for a place to drill each week. The company will have another meeting at Mr. Townsend's office Friday evening.

New Driveway to Broadmoor.

Lovers of good roads in this city will hail with delight the decision of the board of county commissioners to construct a new driveway to Broadmoor.

Yesterday morning the commissioners went out to look over the ground and decided to begin work at the earliest possible moment. The new road will leave the Canon City road a short distance beyond Ivywild and follow the general direction of the car line to Broadmoor. A uniform grade will be established and the road will be placed in excellent condition. The Broadmoor company will do a portion of the work.

It is proposed to make the new driveway one of the best and most popular in or around Colorado Springs. It will be ready for travel during the season at Broadmoor.

They are With Teddy.

Three well-known residents of Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek have joined Theodore Roosevelt's regiment of "cavalry terrors," and are now on their way to San Antonio, Tex., to the place of rendezvous. They are Horace Devereaux, of this city, and Basil Ricketts and A. M. Colville, formerly of Cripple Creek.

The three Colorado men took the oaths of allegiance in Washington last Friday along with 28 other young men who are well and favorably known throughout the east.

In this select party who are to join the regiment designated at the war department as "mounted riflemen," and variously known in other quarters as "Teddy's terrors," "Wood's rough riders," "the cavalry cow-punchers," and what not, there are 31 men. Fifteen of them are Yale and Harvard men, three of them are mounted policemen of Greater New York, three of them have served in the regular cavalry, three of them are southerners just back from "cow-punching" in the west, and a dozen of them are members of the Knickerbocker and Somerset clubs of New York and Boston.

All go in as troopers. All stand upon an equal footing. The personnel is strikingly interesting. The party includes Hamilton Fish, Jr., Townsend Burden, Jr., of New York; Guy Murchie, the well-known Harvard coach, and Dudley Dean, the most famous quarter-back ever on the Harvard football team. Waller is the champion high jumper of Yale. Woodbury Kane is the brother of Delancey Kane, and before the war is over may pass his brother in the race for fame. Bull, of California, is one of the leading members of the Harvard crew. Hollister is a famous "half-miler" of Harvard.

Horace Devereaux is too well known in this city to need an introduction. He is an old Princeton man and one of the best rough riders in the west. Basil Ricketts is a son of General Ricketts. He graduated at Princeton in 1889, and came out to Cripple Creek about two years ago, where he engaged in mining. When he heard of Roosevelt's regiment he left for Washington to enlist. Ricketts said he had "played football with Colonel Wood in San Francisco, and wanted to fight with him in Cuba."

A. M. Colville was formerly from Kansas, but has been in Cripple Creek prospecting for several years. He has had rough experience on the trail, driving cattle, in the mines digging for gold, and fighting Indians in a struggle for existence on the frontier and in the Sierra Madre, Mexico. He was in the Indian territory at the time of the opening of the Cherokee strip.

Wants Big Damages.

An echo of the Newcastle wreck on the D. & R. G. R. R. last September, reverberated in the district court yesterday in the shape of a heavy damage suit filed by O. V. Tyson, against the railway company for injuries received in the fearful wreck. The suit was filed by J. E. McIntyre, and Kerr and Hanna.

Tyson alleges in his complaint that he purchased a ticket from Denver to Rifle on the 8th day of September last, and boarded a train of defendant company to be conveyed to his destination—that the defendant company was bound to safely convey him to Rifle but did not do so. During the early morning hours of September 10th, the train in which defendant was riding collided with another train on the same road running in an opposite direction. The car in which plaintiff was riding was crushed by the force of the impact. He was dashed to the floor and covered with wreckage and debris in such a manner that it was impossible to extricate himself. The gas in the car exploded and the car was soon in flames.

Plaintiff being unable to extricate himself from his perilous position, was fearfully burned about the neck, face and eyes, and suffered intensely. He further claims that he was severly injured about the back and spine and that he was compelled to expend $200 for physician's services, but that he will be permanently injured. Therefore plaintiff asks damages in the sum of $10,000.

Yesterday was motion day in division No. 2 of the district court, which opened with Judge Lunt on the bench. A number of minor matters were disposed of.

The case of Nina S. Dimmitt vs. the City of Colorado Springs, asking that the action of the city council in granting a water franchise to the C. C. District Railway company annulled, came up on a motion by Attorney Thomas for the plaintiff, asking a change of venue to the Arapahoe district court.

The plaintiffs claimed that they feared that the courts of Colorado Springs might be prejudiced in the case and therefore asked for a change of venue. Judge Lunt held that no statutory grounds were urged and that as a change to Arapahoe county would involve additional expense, the motion would be denied. The court further stated, however, that he and Judge Harris would refuse to try the case when it came up, but that a judge from the Denver bench would come down and try it.

Lilly Catlin filed a suit for divorce in the county court yesterday from her husband Wm. Catlin. The couple were married in Kansas in 1882, and have three children. The plaintiff alleges non-support and desertion as causes for action.

The Gold Valley Land and Mining company filed two suits, one against Rufus McNeil and the other against E. K. Young. Both suits ask for damages, the first for $1,387.50 and the second for $355. They are on account of holding certain lots in the Grand Valley addition at Cripple Creek, the lots being owned by the plaintiffs.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

Mr. H. T. Tissington left last night for a trip to Chicago.

Mrs. J. A. Patterson left the city yesterday for Salem, N. J.

Judge John Campbell of the supreme court was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Wilbur and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Owen will spend today in Denver.

Mr. John Deitrich is expecting to build an addition to his North Nevada avenue residence.

Mr. W. A. Otis and family will leave for California Thursday morning. They will be absent a month.

Miss Everhart and Mrs. Charles Stokes Wayne returned yesterday after an extended trip to California.

L. M. Peck, the new road overseer for the eastern portion of the county, is making arrangements to begin work on the roads today.

Robert Waugh has taken out a permit for the erection of a $1,000 residence on Cascade avenue, between Boulder and Boulder crescent.

Mr. George Waller, of the Manitou house, has returned from Phoenix, Ariz., and is making arrangements for the reopening of the Manitou house.

Health Officer Hutchings made a personal visit of inspection to the Garfield school yesterday afternoon and found the sanitary conditions excellent.

W. E. Hough of the superintendent's office of the Colorado Midland, left last evening via the Santa Fe for Ellenwood, Kan., where he will make a brief visit.

Mr. C. E. Owen, commercial agent of the Midland road, has taken a lease on the Iron Springs hotel, Manitou, and will conduct the house during the coming season. He will open it in June.

Mr. Clarence Jackson, son of Photographer W. S. Jackson of Denver, was in the city yesterday visiting friends. He leaves today for a trip over the state in the interests of the photograph business.

John W. Gladwin, a young man who has been in Colorado Springs for some time for the benefit of his health, died yesterday at 106 East Jefferson street. The young man's parents, of Hartford, Conn., were with him when the end came.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday as follows: David A. Finch and Miss Blanche Miller, of Victor; Marion F. Nickell and Miss Maggie R. Hill of Cripple Creek, and Chas. C. Caldwell of Keokuk, Ia., and Mary E. Robb of Colorado Springs.

THEIR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY.

Fifty Years Since Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Joslyn Were Married.

"1848-1898" in figures of gold told the simple but impressive story of the gathering at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Martin at 106 East Platte avenue last evening. Above the doors between the beautiful parlors of the home these golden letters reflected the golden light and announced a golden wedding. It was the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Joslyn, and a hundred and fifty guests had assembled to do them honor.

Honored by Many Friends.

Colorado Springs has had few golden wedding celebrations. She has had none more heartily entered into or more delightfully carried out than that of last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn have lived in this city for 21 years and the love for them which has been felt by all who have known them has kept pace with the progress of the city as they have watched it in other lines. The arrangements for the event were largely in the hands of the people in whose home it took place, but scarcely less active in the preparations were a large number of the leading members of the First Congregational church, and in lending their presence and heartily entering into the spirit of the occasion, all the old members of the church, a great many of those who call themselves new and many representative Colorado Springs people from outside the church took part.

Decorations of the House.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, who have been among the most intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn, was the most fitting place at which it could possibly have occurred. The rooms were quite profusely decorated, the golden colors predominating, and beautiful ferns and potted plants tastefully arranged, by the contrast made the golden yellow more conspicuous and impressive. The table in the dining room, heavily laden with good things, was the stand for an immense cluster of yellow roses. Kinnikinnick gracefully festooned about the woodwork also added to the attractiveness of the decorations.

An Interesting Programme.

The feature of the evening was the programme which was given by friends of the couple, old and young. Among the numbers was a vocal solo by Mrs. G. S. Barnes, who celebrated her golden anniversary about a year ago. Mrs. Barnes rendered the quaint old song "John Anderson, My Jo." She was given the closest attention and at the close was given a hearty expression of appreciation on the part of the hearers. Following Mrs. Barnes, letters were read from friends of Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn. The letters came from various parts of the country, but principally from Oregon, where the couple lived for many years and where they formed many life-long friendships. Mrs. E. C. Baker then rendered "The Lords of Creation," and her solo was thoroughly enjoyed. She was followed by "Leaves from Fifty Years," a collection of reminiscences by Mrs. Joslyn. They were of a personal character yet related to subjects in which the entire company was greatly interested and were exceedingly entertaining. Misses Rouse and Crissey then rendered a vocal duet, after which many telegrams of congratulation which had been received were read. "The Dearest Spot on Earth to Me is Home, Sweet Home," was then sung by Miss Rouse. Her rendition of the song was with great feeling and it made a profound impression.

Many Beautiful Presents.

The innumerable friends who had aided in preparing for the celebration had not failed to provide some little token of their regard appropriate to the occasion. Judge Severy made the presentation speech in giving to Mr. Joslyn a handsome gold pen and to Mrs. Joslyn a beautiful gold thimble. In his remarks Judge Severy was rather inclined to the humorous and kept the company frequently in laughter. In addition to the presents referred to the couple were given a purse supposed to contain $50. An examination of its contents, however, revealed the fact that it was thought best to give Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn something "to grow on," as there were eleven shining half-eagles instead of ten.

After a response from Mr. Joslyn, couched in fitting words, the company joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne" and the programme was over.

Beside the handsome and appropriate gifts from the many friends, there were a large number of individual remembrances to mark the occasion. Fancywork and various articles of silver and gold were among them.

"Wedding Bells."

One of the most appropriate of the presents and one which will always be treasured by the recipients was a delicately bound souvenir register of the event. It contained the facts relating to the original wedding, its date, names of the officiating minister, attendants of the bride and groom, ushers and other interesting points. It also contained blank pages for the names of the guests at the anniversary celebration, and about 170 were entered during the evening. They included friends of all ages but all were friends. The work is a master-piece of the book-maker's art, being bound in white and inscribed in gold. Many of the pages are beautified by floral designs. This was a gift from Mrs. H. M. Tuck and Miss Anna Tuck, a sister and niece respectively of Mrs. Joslyn.

The remainder of the evening was spent in social intercourse and it was after a thoroughly delightful time and at a late hour that the party ended.

Their Married Life.

Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn were married in 1848 at Sunderland, Mass., a small but old village beautifully situated among the Berkshire hills. After four years of married life the couple went to Oregon where they lived for 24 years, doing much to aid in the development and establishment of the territory. Twenty-one years ago they came to Colorado Springs and the place which they have made for themselves in the esteem of their townspeople is fittingly evidenced by such an occasion as that of last evening.

Letters of Regret.

One of the few matters of regret connected with the celebration was the enforced absence of Dr. James B. Gregg, who was compelled to go to Chicago early in the week and could not be present. He sent, as a substitute for his presence a letter expressing his regret at not being present, and wishing them great good for the future. Another of the letters read was from Rev. R. T. Cross and Mrs. Cross of York, Neb. Rev. Cross was the pastor of the First Congregational church during the early part of the connection of Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn with that organization. That they have been among the pioneers of this church may be known from the fact that their names on the numerical roll of the church stand as numbers 48 and 49. The letter from Mr. Cross was somewhat reminiscent and was entirely interesting and one which Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn will long prize highly.

To Entertain the Doctors.

Mr. Gilbert McClurg of the chamber of commerce is sparing no effort to make the arrangements for the entertainment of the physicians most complete, when the medical men visit Colorado Springs next month.

Yesterday Mr. H. G. Hull, the owner of Cheyenne canon, placed the beauty spot of Colorado at the disposal of the committee on arrangements. The doctors will visit this wonderful canon after having lunched at the Broadmoor Saturday afternoon, June 11th.

Mr. A. E. Lawton of the Rapid Transit company has tendered the use of his line to the visitors Sunday afternoon and a trip to Manitou will be taken. Manager Sells of the cog road will probably extend courtesies to the physicians in the nature of a complimentary trip to the Peak.

Manager Doughty of the Mansions hotel in Manitou has made a magnanimous offer to the committee of arrangements. The popular Boniface will tender the physicians a grand ball on Monday evening and a sumptuous supper. The whole hotel will be placed at the disposal of the visitors.

Arrangements are being perfected for an entertainment at the El Paso club, and it is fair to presume that the club will make an extra effort to entertain the visitors.

U. R. K. P.

The members of Pike's Peak commandery No. 10, U. R. K. P., held a meeting in Pythian hall, Colorado City, last evening for the purpose of discussing the war situation and the propriety of organizing a separate military company. Many sir knights from Colorado Springs and Manitou were in attendance.

General Carnahan, who is at the head of the uniform rank, K. P. of America, has tendered the knights' service to the president of the United States to be used as volunteers, but no acceptance has been forthcoming. The local sir knights have been impatient to get to the front and the meeting last night was held for the purpose of considering whether the company should be kept intact or the individuals should enlist in other volunteer organizations. It was decided to keep up the organization and regular drills. It is thought that the knights will be included in the second call for volunteers.

Twenty Minutes for Lunch.

The news that Commodore Dewey withdrew his fleet from the scene of the fight during the engagement in Manila bay, in order that his men might refresh their strength by a morning meal was the cause of considerable comment in this country. It was cited as the first act in history of such nature, but the veterans of Colorado Springs are not quite sure that the claim is well founded. In fact they cite one of their own comrades as a forerunner of Dewey in this respect. It is said of Colonel Ensign that he stopped a cavalry engagement in the heat of the fight in order that his horses might have time for grazing.

In the report of the adjutant general of the state of Iowa on January 1, 1867, he refers at length to the operations of the Ninth cavalry in which Colonel Ensign held the rank of major. The operations in question were along the Little Red river. The report states that the men were sick, tired and exceedingly hungry. The skirmishes with the rebels were frequent and a constant vigil was necessary. This report (pp 560-563) in describing an engagement says that firearms were used as sabers were at a discount; horses on both sides were so much worn with excessive campaigning that a cavalry charge was out of the question. Major Ensign, with a battalion of the Ninth Iowa cavalry volunteers was stationed on the right to protect that flank. During a brief period, while that part of the line was not actively engaged, Ensign dismounted his men who stood by their horses, while the latter put down their heads and fed upon the long grass in which they stood, and which they so much needed. A few bullets were whistling but no one was in particular danger.

"At this juncture Colonel Trumbull of the Ninth, a brave, but impulsive man, dashed up at full speed to Ensign (who sat upon his horse at the rear of the line) and said: 'Ensign, —— son of a gun. What in —— do you mean by grazing your horses in the midst of a battle?'"

Alleged Wife Beater.

Robert Lee Foster of 216 East Cucharras street was arrested yesterday afternoon by Captain John Henry and Officer Rodney on a warrant sworn out by his wife charging him with using obscene language and violently assaulting her.

Mrs. Foster has made repeated complaints to the police department alleging that her husband was guilty of extreme cruelty. She says that he has been in the habit of getting on drunken sprees, and has frequently assaulted her. She threatened to call in the police, but Foster said he would kill her and the police also if she dared do such a thing. The wife says that while living in Cripple Creek Foster fired his own house. He was tried in the district court and acquitted of the charge. Finally forbearance ceased to be a virtue and after repeated acts of cruelty had been indulged in the police were appealed to.

Foster will be given a hearing in police court today.

News of the Courts.

An important damage suit came up for trial in division 2 of the district court yesterday. Wright, Marshall and Anderson are suing the Union Gold Mining company for $50,000, alleged to be the value of ore extracted from the Grouse lode of the Bankers company while the plaintiffs held the ground under lease. The Bankers company has intervened and claims damages for the ore alleged to have been extracted. The defendant company admits that its agents have crossed the line, but deny that any such amount of ore has been extracted. J. W. Sleeper represents the plaintiffs, Gunnell & Hamlin defendant, and Brooks, Stimson, Wilcox & Campbell the intervenor. The case is on trial before a jury and will be resumed today.

Yesterday was a quiet one in division 1 of the district court. A number of cases against gamblers who had pleaded guilty were nolled. The cases of selling whisky without a license, against E. P. Creighton, and C. F. Albrecht, were set for May 17th.

Elizabeth Stiekse filed a suit for divorce in the district court from her husband, F. B. Stieksel. She alleges that she was married to her husband in Offenbak, Germany, Oct. 18th, 1878, and that he has failed to support her for the past year. The plaintiff was allowed to prosecute as a poor person.

Edith A. Schiele filed a suit in the county court asking for a divorce from her husband, Charles Schiele. Plaintiff alleges extreme and repeated acts of cruelty. She asks for the custody of the two-year-old child.

The divorce mill in the county court began grinding again yesterday, and five ill-mated couples were separated.

Contract Awarded.

The contract for the new postoffice fixtures has been let to the Indianapolis Lock Co. of Indianapolis, Ind. The work is to be completed by August 1st.

The fixtures have been especially designed for the new office and it is understood that they will be superior to anything in the state. The woodwork will be of quartered white-oak and the lock-boxes provided with Keyless locks.

There were only two firms bidding on the work, the Indianapolis Lock Co., and the Keyless Lock Co., both of Indianapolis. The work was awarded the Indianapolis Lock Co. upon the superiority of their plans, designs and lock-boxes.

License Ordinance Passed.

At a meeting of the city council of Manitou held last evening the liquor license bugaboo came up again and was finally disposed of. An ordinance was passed fixing the license at $600 per year, payable strictly in advance. This is an increase of $100 over last year's figure.

The election of street commissioner resulted in W. J. Pray securing the position. W. E. Smiley was elected police magistrate and H. H. Gosling was elected water commissioner.

At last the sweet winged angel of peace seems to be brooding over the little city nestling in the foothills of Pike's Peak.

New Companies.

Articles of incorporation of the Gold Wedge Mining and Land company were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The capital stock is $1,000,000, divided into shares of $1 each. The company will have offices in Victor and will operate in this county. The directors are John W. Carr, Edward E. Carr and W. H. Kribs.

The Southern Cross Mining and Reduction company filed articles. The capital stock is 1,000,000 shares of the value of $1 each. The directors are Francis E. Kinsey, Samuel M. Knoop, David A. Bowersock, Francis S. Bowersock, Embra W. Kinsey. The company will have offices at Torrington, Colo. but the meetings of directors may be held at Warsaw, Ind.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Alderman Doss Powell left yesterday for a two weeks' trip to Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Plumb of Eastonville are in the city visiting friends.

Mrs. Charles E. Potter returned last evening after an extended eastern trip.

Mrs. Van E. Rouse departed yesterday for Nebraska City, where she will make a visit.

J. T. Tucker of Tucker's restaurant left last evening for a trip of two weeks to Wichita, Kan.

A license to marry was issued yesterday to Frank Cafferty of Cripple Creek and Miss Minnie Bond of Denver.

George M. Houston of the Houston Lumber company returned yesterday from Kansas, where he has been for some time.

Attorney Charles W. Haines will speak to the high school students on Monday morning. His subject will be "The Profession of the Law."

W. M. S. Doughty and wife returned yesterday from California to Manitou. The Mansions will be opened some time during the first week in June.

The home of Mr. Mott Parsons of the county clerk's office was brightened yesterday by the arrival of a bright boy. Both mother and child are doing well.

G. W. Lamson, commercial agent of the Union Pacific at Butte, spent yesterday in this city and is considering bringing his family here to spend the summer.

S. H. Calhoun of Denver, who had the programme at the race meet in Denver, was in the city yesterday and closed the contract for the programme at the meet next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladwin, parents of Mr. John W. Gladwin, who died here on Tuesday, left last evening via the Rock Island for Hartford, Conn., with the body of their son.

The sheriff's and district attorney's bills for fees, etc., for March have been audited and paid by the county commissioners. The former's bill amounts to $631.45 and the latter's to $1,565.

Harry Johnson of Company H, who failed on examination for service in Company M, has taken a second examination and been mustered into the service. He was thrown out at first on account of his eyes, but on second examination it was decided that he could pass.

Won by One Run.

"It was the prettiest, cleanest, neatest and most gentlemanly game that has ever taken place upon the home grounds and it is extremely doubtful if the cranks of this city will again this season witness the same kind of a game they had the pleasure of seeing yesterday. It was baseball of the best and highest standard and will be remembered as an ideal game in the future."

The above quotation is from the Gazette's account of the baseball game which was played between the Denver Gulfs and Colorado college on April 1, 1897. Nothing could be more fitting than these words in telling the story of the noble battle which was fought and won and lost on the college field yesterday. Ominous clouds rolled down the mountain sides as the game progressed and for a short time let down their contents in sufficiently full measure to cause a suspension of operations, but then the game went on and the delay only served to spur the boys on to grander efforts.

The home team lost the game, but her noble efforts to win were fully as good an article of baseball as she found her opponents able to produce. Colorado college put herself against the hardest proposition of the season, and the fact that she did not do quite so well against it as she hoped to casts no discredit upon her braves, but rather they showed that against a team really worthy of her mettle, Colorado college has the mettle to use.

The Official Score.

Gulfs.

	AB	R	1B	SH	PO	A	E
Lawrence, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	2	1
Asbury, rf.	4	0	1	0	1	0	1
Reed, cf.	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
Cotton, 2b	4	0	1	0	4	[illegible]	2
McCarthy, 3b	4	0	1	0	0	4	0
Taylor, ss	3	0	0	0	1	6	0
Hickey, c.	4	0	1	0	10	1	0
Brady, 1b	3	0	0	0	9	0	0
Funke, p.	2	0	0	1	0	10	0
Totals	29	2	5	2	27	[illegible]	4

Colorado College.

	AB	R	1B	SH	PO	A	E
Griffith, rf.	[illegible]	1	2	0	1	2	1
Lamson, p.	5	0	1	1	0	4	0
Cooley, lf.	[illegible]	0	0	0	3	0	0
Packard, c.	4	0	4	0	6	2	0
Lovett, cf.	2	0	0	1	5	0	1
Laddy, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
Gardner, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Howard, 2b	4	0	1	0	4	1	1
McHendrie, 1b	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Totals	32	1	8	2	27	16	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T
Gulfs	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Colorado College	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Stolen bases: Cooley, Packard, Asbury, Haward.

Three-base hit: Asbury.

Double plays: Reed to Cotton; Lamson and Funke both pitched nine innings.

Base hits: Off Lamson, 5; off Funke, 8.

Struck out: By Lamson, 3; by Funke, 9.

Bases on balls: Off Lamson, 3; off Funke, 1.

Time of game: one hours, 5 minutes.

Umpire: Leisonving ("Dutch.")

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers for week ending May 10th, reported by Henry LeB. Wills & Co.:

Chas. W. Horner to Mrs. Card E. Orr, lt 12, blk 1, Prospect Heights add'l	$ 200
C. E. Tyler et al to S. Valcott Brown, pt lts 1, 2, 3, blk 7, Rock Island add	1
Lydia A. B. Woods to C. E. Tyler et al, lts 1-7, inc., 10-13 inc., and 23, blk 5; lts 22, 23, blk 6, Rock Island add	1
Robert Breakie to W. S. Hoagland, pt lt 6, blk 227, add 1	2000
R. P. Davie Inv. Co. to F. H. Pettingell, lts 15, 16, blk 314, add 2, and ½ pt lts 15, 16, blk 314, add 2	1
Jas. R. Rogers to Jos. B. Corrin, pt lts 1, 2, blk 3, Cahn's add No. 2	1
Lulu G. Metcalf to R. P. Davie et al, pt lts 15 16, blk 214, add 2	1
Lulu V. Murray to Della V. Heaton lts 3, 4 blk 1, Boulder Heights	1
Pt lt 3, blk 122	1
Eva L. Russell to Jas. R. Snyder, lts 3, 4, Older's add	1
C. W. Horner to Jas. C. Henry, lt 13, blk 1, Prospect Heights add	1
Josie Haddix to M. C. Boylan, pt lt 15, blk 3, Hillside add	1
C. E. Tyler et al to E. B. Hosman, lts 1, 2, 3, blk 3, Rock Island add	1
Henry M. Hull to Francis L. Rouse, lt 14, blk 72, add 1, West Colorado Springs	1

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Miss Mitchell left yesterday for Kansas City.

Mr. L. C. Pace of Lincoln, Neb., is a visitor in the city.

J. F. Noll left last night via the Santa Fe for the east.

H. C. Gill came in yesterday from Hartsel. He is stopping at the Alamo.

George A. Forbes of Peoria, Ill., was among the guests at the Alamo yesterday.

R. M. Hughes, Jr., traveling agent of the Missouri Pacific, spent yesterday in the city.

Mrs. E. W. Davis left the city last evening via the Santa Fe for a trip to Galesburg, Ill.

Messrs. D. G. C. McNeill, Spencer Penrose and Robert Meade Smith are on a tarpon fishing expedition in the Lone Star state.

George W. Windling of Washington, D. C., is stopping at the Antlers. He is well known throughout the country as a lecturer.

Henry C. Foote, one of the most prominent mining men in the northern part of the state, came down to Colorado Springs yesterday from Breckenridge.

Captain Sawyer, an officer of the English army, who is returning from India spent a day or two in the city at the Alamo and departed for the east yesterday.

Licenses to marry were issued yesterday as follows: Frank Maynard and Miss Ella Baxter, both of Cripple Creek; Henry C. Foote, of Denver, and Mrs. Evelyn E. Williams, of New York city.

The Colorado Springs Furniture company is making the largest flag ever manufactured in this city. It is 25 feet long and is exceedingly attractive. It is for the Colorado Midland Railway company.

Charles W. Farrington and wife and daughter, Miss Clara, of Kansas City, are at the Antlers for a brief stay. They are returning from a trip to California and the coast.

Mrs. H. A. Truesdale, wife of the head clerk at the Alamo, has gone to Toledo, Ohio, where she will remain several weeks. She was summoned there by the serious illness of her mother.

W. A. Garner, of Fort Worth, Tex., arrived in the city yesterday to assume charge of the circulating department of the Gazette. Mr. Garner is an experienced circulator and will very soon make for himself a high place in the esteem of those with whom he is to be known.

Miss Tappan, a teacher in the Minneapolis, Minn., high school, was a visitor at the local high school yesterday. She is in the city visiting Miss Beach. Owing to the contraction of the Minneapolis public currency this year the schools have been closed six weeks earlier than usual.

Mr. Sidford F. Hamp of Hugo, who wrote the pleasant story of "The Professor's Predicament" in The Youth's Companion for the week of April 28th, is writing the libretto for another light opera, the music of which is composed by Prof. Albert C. Pearson of this city.

Alexander A. Keith of Dublin, Ireland, J. Howard Taylor of West Australia, Alexander Grierson of Auckland, New Zealand, Mr. and Mrs. Charles LeGay of Paris, and Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hemming of London, England, were among the arrivals from abroad at the Antlers yesterday.

Miss Kate M. Moran arrived in the city yesterday from Philadelphia to accept a position as a colorist with the Nonpareil Portrait company, of which the principals are Mr. W. E. McChristie of Cincinnati and Mr. Fred P. Stevens of this city. Miss Moran was for 12 years connected with the establishment of Photographer W. S. Jackson of Denver and is considered one of the most skillful colorists in the country.

Articles of incorporation for the Success Mining and Milling company were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The directors are C. L. Herrington, S. H. Springer, J. M. Hawkins, Geo. W. Loyd and G. W. Meyers. The company is capitalized at $200,000, divided into 200 shares of the par value of $100 each. A general mining business will be conducted with the principal office in Colorado Springs.

Indians Danced.

The reports to the effect that Indians are dancing was true last night. The Indians did dance, but they were not on the war path. On the contrary, they were lost in the mazes of the waltz, polka and two-step in Durkee hall, and a more beautiful and thoroughly enjoyable ball has never been given by the popular order.

The occasion was the grand masque ball given under the auspices of Cheyenne Tribe, No. 44, Imperial Order of Red Men. The spacious ball room was beautifully decorated for the occasion; patriotic emblems being conspicuous on all sides, while the droll, brilliant and bizarre costumes of the dancers lent bewildering beauty and dazzling splendor to the scene. Over 200 couples participated in the grand march, which began at 9:30 o'clock. Afterward a programme of 22 dances was indulged in.

Some of the costumes of last evening were, perhaps the handsomest ever seen at a local ball. Others were unique, novel and really artistic. Uncle Sam clasped his strong right arm about the figure of demure Spanish senorita and danced unconcernedly as if Dewey had never seen the harbor of Manila. Pretty dark eyes beamed upon the stalwart figures in red, white and blue, while the flags of the two nations, which are now at war became intertwined, seemingly at peace with the world. Clowns, policemen, gaiety girls, Scotch highlanders, court ladies and American beauties moved through the throng of merry maskers, and danced the happy hours away until early morning.

Barnes' orchestra furnished delightful music for the occasion.

Following were the committees who made the affair such a brilliant success:

The Committees.

Arrangement—C. E. Maddocks, B. T. Moss, H. R. Keller, C. H. Andrews, F. A. Stein, George W. Moore.

Reception—H. R. Keller, H. F. McKay, F. A. Stein, S. Schlessinger, L. E. Granthan.

Floor—L. T. Moss, C. E. Maddocks, C. H. Andrews, Chris J. Schlueter, R. L. Bradley, Joseph Chadbourne.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

Piano Recital.

Miss Julia Stevens, daughter of E. H. Stevens, proprietor of the Alta Vista hotel, gave a piano recital in the parlor of the hotel last night. There was a large audience present, and the recital was a success.

Miss Stevens is a pupil of Prof. Clarence W. Bowers of the Colorado College Conservatory of Music, and her execution at the recital last night showed the careful and masterly training of her instructor. The young lady played selections from the masters in a very creditable manner. One of her selections was Mr. Bowers' own composition, the "Caprice," which was one of the best numbers at the last organ recital by this talented musician. Miss Stevens was assisted in the recital by Miss Inez Field, who gave several of her charming readings, and also by her sister, Miss Emeroy Stevens, who sang De Koven's pretty song, "A Winter Lullaby." All the numbers were heartily received and encores were demanded from all the performers.

The programme was as follows:

Polonaise in A.................. Nevin
Song—"A Winter Lullaby"....De Koven
a. Bagatelle ....P. Scharwauke
b. Entr' Acte.............Moszkowski
Reading ....Selected
Duo—Marche de Tannhauser......Wagner

Salter is Guilty.

Frank Salter, alias "Plunk" Salter, saw his finish in the district court yesterday.

After remaining out from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock last night, a jury of 12 tried and true men returned a verdict of guilty against the all-round sport from old-town.

Salter and William Foster were placed on trial yesterday on the charge of having stolen a watch from the residence of Miss Flora Parker in Colorado City. The case against Foster was nolled and he was used as a witness. It seems that Salter went to the house and engaged a room, but while the landlady was busily engaged in other duties, he walked away with a watch and pawned it to a barkeeper.

Divorce Asked from a Felon.

Mrs. Orvilla McMurty filed a suit in the district court yesterday against Quincy McMurty asking to be legally separated from her husband, who is now serving a sentence in the state penitentiary for grand larceny.

Mrs. McMurty says that she was married to Quincy McMurty in Boulder, March 5, 1894, and that she has always deported herself as a married woman should. On January 31, defendant pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the El Paso district court and was sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary, where he now remains. Therefore plaintiff asks for a divorce.

Attorney Venatta on behalf of the plaintiff petitioned the court to allow his client to prosecute as a poor person. The request was granted by Judge Harris.

A Falcon Burglary.

The town of Falcon in the eastern part of the county must have been in a feverish state of excitement yesterday, for a telegram was sent to Sheriff Boynton asking that a deputy sheriff be sent immediately, as the town had been burglarized.

Deputy Sheriff Dave Rhodes went out on the Rock Island train yesterday afternoon at 2:45 and returned at 5 o'clock thoroughly disgusted. It seems that several boys had entered a store while the proprietor was temporarily absent and helped themselves to a bountiful supply of chewing gum, candy, etc. The boys were arrested and turned over to a constable, Deputy Rhodes returning empty handed.

Won by McKeehan.

The fourth monthly prize drill of the high school cadets was held yesterday afternoon in the high school gymnasium. The companies were inspected and the squads were drilled inside on account of the weather.

Lieutenant Anderson, who is a graduate of West Point military academy, acted as the judge both of individual and company drills.

After the several squads were drilled the following were selected to compose the final squad: Perry, Thompson, Platt, Morse, Platt, second, McKeehan, Holly, Underhill, Kellogg, Riddle, Farr, Hammond, Terrell, Baker, Harrington, Morrell, Bower, Stephens, Cox. The remainder of the drill was held out of doors. After some drill in the manual of arms, Platt, Perry, McKeehan and Farr were the only ones who did not make mistakes. These four drilled for several minutes, and finally Lieutenant Anderson made a decision. Following this came the company contest for colors. E company took its turn first and executed the prescribed list of commands. A company, the winner at the former drills, then gave an exhibition of its abilities. After the company drill, a battalion was formed and Lieutenant Anderson announced his decision in favor of Company A and Private McKeehan.

Platt secured the medal the first and third drills and McKeehan has taken it at the second and fourth. The next drill, which will be held the last of this month, promises to be very exciting, since that one will decide which of the two will be entitled to the medal.

Miss Alma McKenzie is in Denver visiting friends.

George Johnstone came down yesterday from Victor.

Mrs. J. M. Thornton of 529 East Platte is seriously ill.

Dr. Voss left last night via the Santa Fe for Chicago.

Mrs. E. S. Hart left the city yesterday for San Francisco.

H. W. Beman came down to the Springs from Leadville yesterday.

C. D. Slocum was among the Boston men at the Alamo yesterday.

Mr. John Hiemenz came down to the Springs from Florence yesterday.

Robert D. Graham registered yesterday at the Alamo. He is from Florence.

J. W. Taylor was among the Colorado Springs people to leave for Chicago yesterday.

S. S. Singlinger, one of the prominent citizens of Cripple Creek, spent yesterday in the city.

Rev. T. C. Kirkwood and wife left last night via the Rock Island for Kansas City and Chicago.

A license to marry was issued yesterday to Paul Henson and Miss Alice Sullivan, both of Anaconda.

Mr. John Himebaugh returned yesterday from a trip of about four weeks through the southeastern part of the county.

The county commissioners yesterday appointed William Walker constable of the Woodland Park justice precinct.

J. F. McNeil, one of the prominent mining men of Victor, is in the city for a day or two. He is stopping at the Alamo.

Contractor George W. Jackson returned yesterday from Chicago, where he was called on account of illness in his family.

Mr. Geo. W. Jackson returned yesterday from Ann Arbor, Mich., where he was called on account of the sickness of his son.

Supt. C. E. Clark of the Printers' Home returned yesterday from Salt Lake, where he has been attending the convention of the Western Federation of Miners.

Mr. George W. Strope and Dr. B. E. Strickler, of Kansas City, Mo., are in the city for a few days. The two gentlemen have interests in Cripple Creek.

E. L. Preston, official stenographer in Judge Harris' court, has taken apartments at the Alamo, and will reside there during the absence of his mother from the city.

The third annual contest for the J. F. Humphrey medal occurred at the high school last evening and the first honors were given to Miss Katriena Hayden. Eight young ladies were the contestants and all were deserving of high praise for their excellent work. The second prize went to Miss Mabelle Carter.

Walter Howard, a young man 18 years of age, in the employ of the Cheyenne planing mill, met with a serious accident yesterday morning. In some manner his hand was caught in the joiner and three fingers were severed. Dr. Estill attended the young man's injuries.

Prof. Ahlers delivered his interesting address on "French Ideas of Morality in the 19th Century," before the Scientific society in Coburn library yesterday afternoon. The address produced such an impression that a request was made to have it repeated next Friday night, when a general discussion of the question will ensue after the conclusion of the lecture.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

J. Barnes will make a trip to Cripple Creek today.

J. L. Chapman left the city last evening for Kansas City.

Mr. J. A. Clark left last night for a trip to Wichita, Kan.

Mr. Henry LeB. Wills left for Rochester, N. Y., yesterday.

A. L. Whipple came down to the Springs yesterday from Cripple Creek.

Harry Norvell of Denver came down to Colorado Springs yesterday. He is at the Alamo.

The graduating exercises of the Colorado City schools will occur Friday evening, May 27.

Sheriff Boynton went up to Denver yesterday on business. Under Sheriff Cook is in Canon City.

George T. Witten, traveling passenger agent of the Midland road, spent yesterday in this city.

Mr. John W. Proudfit left yesterday for the east to consummate the forming of a new mining company.

George T. Hull, traveling passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, was a visitor on Railroad Row yesterday.

Mrs. J. A. Witty went out last night via the Santa Fe for Burrton, Kan., where she will make an extended visit.

Yesterday the county commissioners appointed Theodore Notz constable of the Fountain justice of the peace precinct.

Mrs. C. V. Dodson of Santa Fe, N. M., and Miss Brennecke of Marshalltown, Ia., are among the guests at the Alamo for a few days.

Mr. Lewis Gaylord of the Evening Telegraph leaves today for Denver to go out tonight on the Union Pacific flyer for Chicago.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to John W. Durbin of Denver and Mrs. Emma S. Pollard of Cincinnati, O.; John N. Dunn and Miss Charity M. James both of Goldfield.

Townsend's cavalry troop has disbanded. The heartless Teddy Roosevelt refused to take the curled darlings from "Little Lunnun" into his command, and now they refuse to play in his back yard. It is said that old troop A will be reorganized out of the Townsend volunteers, and that Captain Saxton will be at the head.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Tuesday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum .....$7 00 Three months ...$1 75
Six months ..... 3 50 One month 60

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum ....$1 00 Six months 50

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Monday noon.

Address remittances and communications to
The Colorado Springs Gazette Pub. Co.

WHAT WILL WE DO WITH THEM?

It is a fine illustration of the irony of fate that the Philippines should fall into the lap of a country that did not want them, while various European nations and Japan have been longing for them these many years with itching palms and covetous eyes. We began this war with the declaration that we had no desire for territorial aggrandizement, and that is perfectly true today. Our object is not to rob anybody or to increase our domain at the expense of a weaker power, but war brings responsibilities which cannot be foreseen at the beginning, and whether the result of victory or defeat these must be met. The fortune of war has thrown the Philippines into our hands and we must retain them temporarily, at least. We are responsible for the restoration of order, for the administration of justice and for the renewal of commerce. This will require the presence and services of a small army and a fleet, at least, until the war with Spain is ended. Then will come up the question of their final disposal, and until that time the decision can be held in abeyance. To return them to Spain is entirely out of the question. They are suffering from misrule and robbery in a like manner to Cuba and are in a chronic state of sedition or open rebellion. To turn them over to the natives would be equally unwise, as they are a mixed population, entirely unprepared for successful self-government. It has been claimed that if Cuba is to be turned over to its own inhabitants, like favor should be granted to the Philippines, but the two cases are not parallel. The independence of Cuba is the avowed purpose of the war with Spain, but the possession of the Philippines is an accident, while we are pledged to the former issue, we have a free hand in the latter. Cuba lies close to our shores, many of her citizens have lived and been educated in the United States, our form of government is an ideal for them to look up to and an example for them to follow. We have a vital and fresh interest in the pacification of the island, in the establishment of a stable government, and in the resumption of commerce. The case of the Philippines is quite different, we have made no pledge in regard to them, they have no neighboring example of self-government, they have had no training toward that end, they must be protected and educated up to it. Entire independence would bring anarchy or despotism instead of freedom. Our responsibility towards them is both a moral and a selfish one. The fortune of war has placed them in our power, and it is our right and our duty to care for them until they are able to care for themselves. Our commerce with them is sufficient to justify our taking measures to insure its safety and its increase. But whatever may be their ultimate fate, one thing is certain: we want a good harbor which can be fortified as a station for our Asiatic squadron, where we can refit and repair and obtain coal and munitions of war. The necessities to which the present war has opened our eyes, and its successful issue should provide us with coaling stations in both the East and West Indies; they are a necessity for a naval power and a reasonable reward for victory achieved.

The Philippines are sure to meet one of three fates, and either one will be an improvement on their present lot. They may become ours outright; they may be put under a protectorate of the nations having the largest commercial interests; or they may be sold, as a prize of war, to some other nation. Whatever is the final result, their future cannot fail to be happier than their past.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

It is a general rule for trade that war advances the price of wheat. The withdrawal of many thousands of men from productive industry decreases the supply, the consumption is maintained at a high point and the waste is enormous, and the rule of the pit that war news is bull news is based on good logic, as well as careful observation.

In the present case, however, there is much besides the conflict between the United States and Spain to account for the movement in wheat which has sent the price kiting far above the dollar mark. Indeed, it is not altogether sure that the war by itself would have advanced the interests of the American wheat raisers. If the special circumstances existed to counteract, the threatened interference with the trans-Atlantic movement of grain might have resulted in a surplus at home and consequent low prices. But long before the threatened trouble with Spain reached a crisis, the upward movement in wheat began, and it was asserted by the most careful observers of such matters that the world's supply of grain was nearly exhausted and that a period of several years must elapse before a condition such as existed at the end of '96 should again be reached.

The uncertainties of war add to the difficulties of Europe's position. The nations there find their scanty supply in danger of further diminution. The bread riots in Italy are an evidence of a condition which is widespread and which has not yet reached the point at which it begins to grow better.

SAILORS' YARNS.

The seafaring man is enjoying himself up to the limit nowadays and all his wildest tales are eagerly swallowed by the reporters and duly set up in type. In the piping times of peace he is not deficient in imagination; he sees and hears wonderful things on his voyages, but a skeptical public puts its tongue in its cheek and smiles incredulously. All that is changed now and the seafarer has the joke on the landlubber; his most improbable tale is wired from one end of the country to the other and is an excuse for getting out extras, provided it tells of warships, cannonades and mysterious cruisers. As soon as the captain steps ashore, he is interviewed and all he says goes into the reporter's note book to be served up to a gullible public; the foremasthand, the sea-cook, and even the cabin boy spin yarns that make Clark Russell green with envy, and that picturesque prevaricator, Captain General Blanco himself, might take lessons from them in the gentle art of lying. First there were dark piratical-looking Spanish warships lying in wait in the English channel, ready to blow the American liners out of the water or to shut their passengers in Spanish dungeons. A distinguished retired naval officer shaved his beard and shipped incog to prevent this fate overtaking him. Then there was mysterious cannonading off the banks of Newfoundland late at night, and all the old maids in eastern Massachusetts had the cold shivers as they dreamed of beetle-browed and ferocious Spaniards. Secretary Long sent the Columbia and Minneapolis up there post haste, under forced draft and with shotted guns, to protect the schoolmarms from the phantom Spaniards of their own imaginings. Next there was the wonderful combat, which the Florida fishermen saw, between a monitor and a Spanish gunboat. They must have sunk each other, as they were never heard of again. And now that Admiral Sampson has disappeared into the tropical haze of Porto Rican waters, every port in the West Indies with a cable connection sends us tales of mysterious warships and heavy cannonading, and we are fairly bombarded with extras because the cook on a French steamer reports this and the mate on a German ship says that. The old salts are beguiling the monotony of their voyages by concocting yarns to gull the landlubbers with and the latter are as hungry for them as fish for bait.

To our mind there is but one explanation for all this distant cannonading, these phantom battles and mysterious sea fights. The ghosts of the old buccaneers and pirates who roved the Spanish main have been aroused from their watery graves by the smell of gunpowder and are fighting their battles over again; they are cutting, slashing, slaying and sinking, to their hearts' content. It is the echoes of these ghostly fights drifting in to land which supply us with our bulletins and our extras.

MISFORTUNE TO THE WINSLOW.

For some weeks past the American sailors in the blockading fleet off the coast of Cuba have acted very much as though the guns in the Spanish forts were made of wood and the Spanish soldiers of rags and sawdust. It has become the accepted belief that the Spanish could not hit anything if they tried and that no serious damage would result if they did hit anything. The minor vessels of the blockading fleet, gunboats, torpedo boats and even the tugs, have amused themselves while in the range of the Spanish guns by drawing the fire of the forts. It has seemed a very pretty amusement to watch the Spanish shells strike the water on either side of the unprotected crafts and to laugh at the inefficient gunnery.

Finally what might have been expected has come to pass. One of the ships has been seriously damaged, an officer and several men have been killed and others wounded. It is to be hoped that this lesson will be sufficient to prevent more serious disasters. Strict orders have already been issued against such needless and reckless venturing into danger, but it has been very difficult to restrain the ardor of the seamen especially since the news came of the Dewey victory in the east. No good has been gained by such rashness and the misfortune of the Winslow is a very serious proof of the dangers which have been encountered. Doubtless the Spanish will magnify the events into a victory of magnificent proportions.

THE SITUATION IN ITALY.

If the news from the war with Spain were not so engrossing the dispatches from Italy would now be receiving the position of prominence on the news pages. The riots there are said to be the result of a carefully planned conspiracy against the present government, and they are almost as serious as the similar outbreaks which immediately preceded the French revolution.

Italy, like France, is in desperate straits, and its political system is on the brink of a terrible catastrophe.

Italy is the newest of all the powers of Europe. Its advent into the family of nations was hailed with joy throughout Christendom, but instead of devoting its energies to the building up of its internal resources the mistake was made of attempting to pursue a vigorous foreign policy. As a member of the triple alliance Italy was forced into military and naval expenditures which were wholly unwarranted by the productive power of the country. The disastrous expedition to Abyssynia brought matters to a crisis and Italy, compelled to retreat through lack of force to carry on the war, saw her weakness exposed before the eyes of those whose good opinion she was most anxious to maintain.

The condition of Italy, like that of Spain, is one of utter poverty, bankruptcy and demoralization. The people are without enterprise and without resources. The ruling classes are inefficient and corrupt. Taxation has been pushed beyond the limit of endurance and the people who are unable or unwilling to steal or beg have no means of securing a livlihood.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that revolution should burst forth. It is surprising that it should have been so long delayed. There can be no satisfactory outcome, for if the soldiers succeed in putting down the outbreaks for the present they will not succeed in decreasing the awful burden of debt and poverty which rests upon the people.

THE CAPTURE OF BAYAMO.

While waiting for an American attack on the seacoast of Cuba the insurgents have won their most important prize of the war. The capture of the important town of Bayamo in the province of Santiago de Cuba in the eastern part of the island, gives the insurgents a headquarters and a base of operations such as they have never before possessed, and will go a long way towards giving these insurgents a title to the recognition of other nations as an independent government.

It is true that the capture of Bayamo was achieved rather by the withdrawal of the Spaniards than by the attack of the insurgents, but that does not alter the main fact, which is that the insurgents are now in possession of a town of size and importance, in which the seat of their government may be located, and from which they may carry on their operations against the Spanish.

The effectiveness of the American aid to the insurgents is already well demonstrated, and as a result of the summons of garrisons to the seacoast towns to defend them from attack, we may expect to hear that other important places in the interior of the island have shared the fate of Bayamo.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

The Philippine problem is not what shall we do with the islands? It is, how can we avoid keeping them? We cannot restore them to Spain, they are not capable of self-government, the other great powers would oppose their transfer to Great Britain, and it would be even more out of the question to pass them along to Russia, or Germany, or Japan. On the other hand they are quite unfit to enter the family of American states and to retain them as a colony would be an unprecedented addition to our system of government which would be hazardous in the highest degree. Whatever is the outcome it is pretty certain to be a choice of evils, and the decision reached will be opposed by a considerable body of Americans.

When Admiral Dewey knocked down the Spanish forts at Manila and sent the Spanish ships to the bottom of the harbor he put upon Uncle Sam's shoulders one of the most perplexing responsibilities that the old gentleman has ever been called upon to bear.

In default of more substantial means of carrying on the war the Spaniards have hit upon the expedient of performing miracles of valor and strategy by means of orders in council. When the trans-Atlantic liner Paris was well on her way across the Atlantic to become the cruiser Yale, it seemed almost an impossibility to overtake her and to secure her capture, but the cabinet council of the queen regent ordered that it be done. When the blockade was closely established in front of Havana, the same council declared it ineffective and ordered Spanish ships to break it. And when Dewey's fleet lay at ease in Manila bay with ships and forts destroyed and the city at his mercy, the Spanish cabinet decreed a repetition of his remarkable feat by Spanish ships and Spanish seamen.

All of which goes to show the advantage of orders in council as military weapons under modern conditions, and, coupled with General Blanco's thanksgiving proclamation upon the capture of Mobile, Pensacola and Boston, the satisfaction that can be had from a judicious combination of braggadocio and ignorance.

Kaiser William was compelled to admit the growing commercial importance of the United States, and now he gracefully and enthusiastically acknowledges our naval prowess. Personally, he is more interested in the latter than in the former, for our commercial aggressions affect only Germany at large, while our undoubted naval prestige touches his individual hobby. His ambition to make Germany a naval power was the cause of his break with the reichstag, and having carried his point in that little misunderstanding and having been given the wherewithal to gratify his ambition, the kaiser very naturally takes particular note of naval achievements.

The European powers undoubtedly hope for an engagement in the Atlantic between the navies of the United States and Spain, if for no other reason than to observe a test of the modern battleship. This machine of destruction has never had a fair trial, and its capabilities are as yet mere theories. It is known what the monitors can accomplish, but the real merits of a massive battleship, carrying the heaviest ordnance, have not been tested.

There are said to be 9,000,000 inhabitants in the Philippines and their dependencies. And that means just 9,000,000 additions to our list of national problems.

The senate finance committee proposes to put a tax of $50 on brokers and also to tax all dealings in futures. This is what one might call going against the grain.

[illegible]

Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Commercial Summaries.

CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE

Predictions Regarding the Dire Effect of Hostilities have been Proved False—Failures for the Week Less in Number and Amount than Last Year—Bradstreets Reports Gains in Business Activity.

New York, May 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Hostilities have lasted long enough to kill many predictions but few Americans. The European notion that the United States would begin by having a bad half hour, the theoretical notion that "everybody knows a great panic must follow the outbreak of war," the commercial buyer's notion that everybody would be ready to sell everything cheap if war came, the notion that it would pay to hoard money until the emergency had passed, have all been made laughable already. The only panic was when money lenders were wondering what impossibilities the future might have in store for them. The only hindrance to industry has been due to waiting of buyers who looked for higher prices.

The demand for boots and shoes, having passed all records in recent months, has abated, and yet many orders are coming forward, and just at the point where there is general change from one season to another leather is rising with no active demand and hides at Chicago have advanced about 1 per cent in spite of the fact that cattle slaughtered at the four chief western markets this year are considerably more than in any other one year, except in 1892 and 1893. The output of pig iron, [illegible] tons weekly May 1, against [illegible] April 1, shows practically no change, excepting the increase of [illegible] tons weekly in charcoal iron. Deducting the unsold stocks which increased in April [illegible] tons the apparent consumption in that month was [illegible] tons daily, against [illegible] tons daily during the previous four months. This general expectation of expanding demand holds prices steady for all finished products of iron and steel, though a considerable lot of Bessemer pig iron is 10 higher at Pittsburg with other quotations there, at Chicago and at Philadelphia practically unchanged.

Higher prices for wheat have brought larger demand for agricultural implements and also locomotives and cars, while many bridges in western towns and orders for railroad and other bridges for city improvements at Chicago and for 2500 tons steel at the east make up a heavy volume.

Money is easier since the policy of contraction has ceased and only $1,760,000 went to the interior during the week, while the new loans of the chief banks average 1.35 per cent of the total of the commercial interest, as against 25 per cent one week ago and 15 per cent two weeks ago, with rates much lower than were quite recently refused. The government is paying gold over the counter largely in excess of legal tender notes more than coin, and $7,000,000 gold have been ordered during the week, [illegible] from Australia, making [illegible] ordered, of which about $11,000,000 has yet to come.

Failures for the week have been $2,795,132 against [illegible] last year and $4,1[illegible]271 in 1896, manufacturing $1,441,275, against [illegible] last year.

Failures for the week have been 234 in the United States against 24[illegible] last year, and 2[illegible] in Canada against 31 last year.

BRADSTREETS.

Outlook for Buyers for the Current Season is a Very Flattering One.

New York, May 13.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Business gains rather than loses in activity as spring advances. While the favorable weather [illegible] is the mainspring of the improvement manifesting itself in many sections of the country, there are other causes combining therewith to make the outlook for buyers for the current season a flattering one. Following the rapid advances in the prices of wheat, which apparently culminated for the time being early in the current week in quotations for cash wheat unequaled with one single exception and that one for a very short period of time, for 2[illegible] years past, there has come a fall and the reaction from the abnormally high prices caused by the squeeze in May delivery which, however, has left prices for also equal to any for at least ten years back. Telegraphic and other advices to Bradstreet's so far accentuate the already well-known bullish nature of the immediate wheat situation, while on the other hand owing to the generally admitted good crop situation in this and other countries, the outlook appears to favor somewhat lower prices than those now ruling, or next season's yield, although above the average of those ruling for the past six years. With the quieting down of interest in wheat there has come a partial shifting of speculative interest to other grains, particularly corn and oats, and many classes of provisions, with advances in nearly all these lines.

A rather more confident feeling seems to pervade the iron trade which is reflected in fractional advances for leading makes of iron and steel. Features of the week are very heavy sales of pig iron at many markets, but it is again claimed that stocks have begun to accumulate at some points as the result of the continued enormous production which is placed at [illegible],000 tons per month. Perhaps one of the most interesting features of the week, and one especially acceptable because of the hitherto very depressed conditions prevailing, is the reported slight improvement in inquiry and in tone of the wool market at several centers. The price situation is still one of great strength, but on the whole so are food products, which are, with few exceptions, notably sugar and coffee, higher on the week.

Wheat exports were larger this week, aggregating [illegible] bushels against a total last week (corrected) of 3,[illegible]2,755 bushels, and comparing with 2,183,0[illegible]6 bushels in this week a year ago.

Business failures in the United States show a slight gain for the week, numbering 230 against 240 last week, 251 in this week a year ago, 2[illegible] in 1896 and 210 in 1895.

Failures in Canada this week number 25 against 22 last week, 31 in the week a year ago.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Volume of Transactions Indicates Revival of Public Interest.

New York, May 13.—Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say:

In the main, Wall street has devoted the present week to an active bullish speculation, based on the naval victory at Manila and the expectation of other successes, as well as on the evidences of Spain's financial and military weakness and the belief that war will soon be ended. The excited speculation in grain and the high quotations recorded for wheat were also bullish factors, mainly because in connection with the prospects of another large wheat crop the prices apparently insure a very prosperous season to the western railroads.

The stock market, however, was not without spells of hesitation, or even of slight reaction. London was also a rather pronounced seller of stocks on the advance, professional interests there disposing of considerable amounts which were bought on the declines in March and April. United States offerings, however, were well taken and the volume of transactions, including as they did heavy buying orders through commission houses, indicates that the public interest in speculation has revived. The passage of stocks from strong to weak hands was, however, a feature, and its natural consequence was that toward the end of the week the market appeared to be overbought and had a disposition to rest on the absence of further favorable news and to wait for developments in connection with the campaign against Cuba and Porto Rico. This naturally provoked some realizing by professionals as well as bearish activity by the traders. There was more or less pool manipulation seen in the market and some of the specialties were the objects of revived activity of an artificial origin.

EASTERN MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

New York, May 13.—Money on call steady at 2 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½ per cent.

Sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85½ for demand and at $4.82¼ for 60 days.

Posted rates, $4.83@4.86½.

Commercial bills, $4.80½@4.8.

Silver certificates, 56¾@57¼.

Bar silver, 56⅞.

Mexican dollars, 45.

State bonds dull; railroad bonds weak; government bonds strong: New fours, registered, 122½; coupon, 122½; fours, 108½; coupon, 109½; twos, 95; fives, registered and coupon 110¾. Pacific sixes of '99, 103.

U. S. 4s reg	122½	N. J. C. 5s	112¾
do coup	122½	N. Car. 6s	11
U. S. 4s	108½	do 4s	102
do coup	109½	North. Pac. 1s	116½
do 2s	95	do 3s	59⅞
U. S. 5s reg	110¾	do 4s	91⅞
do coup	110¾	N. Y. C. & S. L.	104
District 3 65s	113½	Nor. and W.	117
Ala. class A	101	North. Cons.	137
do B	100	do deb. 5s	112½
do C	90	O. Nav. 1s	115
do Cur.	89¼	O. Nav. 4s	95
Atchison 4s	90	O. S. L. 6s	124
do adj 4s	66¾	O. S. L. 5s	101½
Can. So. 2s	107½	Ore. Imp. 1s	110
C. and N. P.	81	do 5s	55⅞
C. and O. 5s	113	Pac. 6s of '95	103
C. H. and D. 4½s	104	Reading 4s	82¼
D. and R. G. 1s	105	R. G. W. 1s	82
D. and R. G. 4s	91½	S. L. and I. M.	92¾
East Tenn. 1s	106	S. L. and S. F.	117½
Erie 4s	71½	St. P. Con.	141
F. W. and D.	72	St. P. C. and P.	116½
Gen. Elec. 5s	103	do 5s	115
G. H. and S. A.	102½	So. Ry. 5s	[illegible]
do 2s	107	S. Rope and C.	60
H. and T. C.	110	T. new set 3s	85
do Con. 6s	103	Tex. Pac. 1s	103
Iowa C. 1s	79	do 2s	33⅞
La. Con. 4s	100	U. P. D. G.	56
L. and N. Uni. 4s	86½	Wabash 1s	106¾
Missouri 6s	100	do 2s	81¼
M. K. T. 2s	61¼	West Shore 4s	108
do 4s	88½	Va. Cent.	69
N. Y. C. 1s	117½	do def	5½

New York Stock Market.

New York, May 11.—There was a very obvious disposition today in speculative circles to leave the stock market alone, pending the development of the next moves of the Spanish and American squadrons. The outside interest in the market was small. Coming in such a market the depression on the London stock exchange and the selling here for foreign account which resulted were quite effective in depressing prices. London's quiet feeling was due to the plain speaking of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, as to the likelihood of an European coalition against Great Britain. Apparently no account was taken by dealers in securities of the speaker's assurances that intervention in favor of Spain would not be assented to by England. All considerations turned on the expected news of Admiral Sampson and the depression in London would probably not have been effective on a purely sympathetic way, but American securities offer a particularly good market just now so that foreign holders were glad to realize on them. The consequent losses in the international stocks decided the tone of the markets. Offerings for London account were well absorbed in spite of the prevailing dullness and prices were lifted above the London parity.

The strength of Sugar on the advance of prices of the product and the favorable bank statement hardened prices in the second hour and wrought a few minor gains. Fractional net losses were the rule at the close.

The latter part of the week has seen a reaction in the stock market, but last prices are still substantially above those of last Saturday, except in some of the specialties. Net gains range from a fraction up to four points.

The bond market has moved in sympathy with stocks, the latter part of the week showing some reaction from the earlier strength and activity.

U. S. new 4s advanced ¼ per cent, the 5s and the old 4s coupon ½ per cent, and the old 4s registered ¼ per cent, in the bid price.

Atchison	12½	Rock Island	95¾
do pfd	31	St. Paul	95½
Balt. and O.	18	do pfd	144
Can. Pac.	82¾	St. P. and Om.	75¼
Can. So.	51	do pfd	150
Cent. Pac.	12½	S. P. M. and M.	134
Ches. and O.	21	So. Pac.	16
Chi. and Alt.	159	So. Railway	8¼
C. B. and Q.	99¾	do pfd	29½
Chi. and E. Ill.	50	Tex. Pac.	10⅞
C. C. C. S. L.	33	Union Pac.	57¾
do pfd	80	U. P. D. G.	7¾
Del. and Hud.	109	Wabash	7⅞
Del. L. and W.	152	do pfd	18⅞
D. and R. G.	11	W. and L. E.	2¼
do pfd	45¾	do pfd	12
Erie new	12¼	Adams Ex.	98
do 1s pfd	34¾	Amer. Ex.	121
Ft. Wayne	168½	United States	39
Gt. Nor. pfd	161	Wells Fargo	113
Hock. Val.	6¼	A. Cot. Oil	22¼
Illinois Cent.	104	do pfd	72
Lake E. and W.	15	Amer. Spirits	11
do pfd	71¾	do pfd	29
Lake Shore	186	Amer. Tob.	109⅞
Lou. and Nash.	55¾	do pfd	118
Man. L.	103	Peoples Gas	96½
Met. Traction	150½	Cons. Gas	190½
Mich. Cent.	103	Com. Cable	150
Minn. and S. L.	26	Col. F. and I.	21½
do 1s pfd	81	do pfd	90
Mo. Pac.	33¾	Gen. Elec.	36
Mob. and O.	28	Illinois Steel	50
M. K. and T.	10¾	La Clede Gas	45½
do pfd	35	Lead	32¾
N. Am. and C.	8	do pfd	105
do pfd	27	Nat. Lin. Oil	17½
N. J. Cent.	91¼	Ore. Imp.	23
N. Y. Cent.	113¾	Pac. Mail	28⅞
N. Y. C. S. L.	12¾	Pull. Palace	180
do 1s pfd	65	Silver Cert.	56¾
do 2s pfd	32	S. Rope and T.	5
Northwest.	11	Sugar	132¾
North Am. Co.	5⅞	do pfd	111
North. Pac.	26¾	T. C. and I.	25⅝
do pfd	65¾	U. S. Leather	7
Ont. and W.	15	do pfd	63
Ore. Nav.	48	U. S. Rubber	19
Ore. S. L.	29	do pfd	81½
Pittsburg	168½	West. Union	90¼
Reading	18⅞	C. and N. W.	121½
S. L. and S. F.	7½	R. G. W.	23
do pfd	60	do pfd	58

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, May 11.—Wheat was weak at the opening. Liverpool reported two pence less for May, 1½ pence for July, and 2½ pence for September. London reported sellers of cargoes at a decline of one shilling. Continental markets also showed extensive liquidations. Under these influences May wheat here started at a loss of 20 cents a bushel, or at $1.30. July began at a loss of 2¼ to 3 cents below yesterday's close, selling at $1.01½@1.02. Through various brokers Letter gradually absorbed offerings and shortly before the close the short sellers found themselves pocketed. In their anxiety to even up, July was advanced steadily to $1.07. Half an hour before the close a realizing movement set in which could not be stemmed. July went off half cent at a quotation, touching $1.04 just before the gong sounded. A slight rally carried it back to $1.04½ with sellers at that price, a net gain of one-quarter cent. May opened 20 cents lower at $1.30, the price practically nominal, the recession of 20 cents being found necessary on a sale of 150,000 bushels. Leiter picked up the offering, and on his evident willingness to support the price, it was advanced at the close to $1.44½, showing, however, a net loss of 5¼ cents.

The rally in wheat and provisions and the good cash demand caused a change in the tone of corn and the recovery of the early loss. July closed with a net gain of ¼@⅜.

Oats ruled very nervous, closing with a net loss of ¼@⅜.

The break in wheat and corn at the start encouraged some bears on provisions to make a savage drive at their own market, the consequence of which was a considerable decline at the start. Buyers soon took advantage of the bargains being offered and absorbed them all, and when more was offered the product was hard to buy without advancing prices. The latter alternative was accepted and prices had to go up. At the close pork was five cents higher for the day, lard without change and ribs five cents up.

The London Market.

New York, May 11.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets here opened flat today on Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's speech and after a feeble rally closed dull. Americans were especially weak, as also were Argentines. I learn that the Argentine government is arranging to place six per cent. treasury bills here. Russia is buying gold again.

Chicago Cattle Market.

Chicago, May 14.—Cattle—Extra choice steers, $5.10@5.25. Mediums, $4.35@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.90@4.90; cows and heifers, $2.50@4.56; calves, $4.00@6.50.

Hogs—Bulk, $4.20@4.45. Sales ranged $4.05@4.60; pigs, $3.00@4.20.

Sheep were quoted $3.00@4.25; clipped lambs, $3.75@4.75, wooled lambs, $5.00@5.15; spring lambs, $5.00@7.25.

Receipts — Cattle, 6,000, hogs 25,000; sheep, 3,000.

Bank Clearings.

New York, May 13.—The following table compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ending May 12, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York ....$	835,662,042	55.4	
Boston	109,715,620	9.7	
Chicago	132,137,289	27.6	
Philadelphia	65,549,810	20.2	
St. Louis	30,184,301	3.4	
Pittsburg	17,449,136	16.2	
Baltimore	18,592,428	40.5	
San Francisco	17,938,326	17.6	
Cincinnati	13,400,500	6.2	
Kansas City	11,724,545	6.5	
New Orleans	6,951,858	50.0	
Minneapolis	13,382,664	42.3	
St. Paul	4,095,155	42.9	
Omaha	6,219,158	36.1	
Denver	2,437,112	....	....
Totals U. S. ....$	1,378,016,748	37.6	
Totals outside N. Y.	542,053,086	21.5	
Dominion of Canada.			
Totals ....$	27,172,821	9.0	

MAHER KNOCKED OUT.

Joe Goddard Landed a Pivot Punch After One Minute and 51 Seconds.

Philadelphia, May 13.—Pugilistic history was made very rapidly at the Arena tonight, when in one minute and 51 seconds of combined sparring and fighting Joe Goddard, the "Barrier Champion," retired Peter Maher with a pivot punch, which was delivered so suddenly, that hardly a spectator realized what had come off. Up to the time he received his quietus, Maher looked like a winner. What few punches had been landed were in his favor. As a matter of fact Goddard landed the punch which proved so disastrous to Peter while trying to escape from one of the latter's vigorous onslaughts near the ropes.

It was evident that Goddard was in the better physical condition of the two. He looked several pounds lighter than Maher and displayed a shiftiness of feet that was surprising in one of his years.

Maher took the initiative, essaying a left hander which fell short. Maher finally landed with his left on Goddard's jaw. Goddard swung for the body and landed, but it did not amount to much and a clinch followed. As soon as the men broke away, Maher again took the offensive, landing with his long left on Goddard's face, the barrier champion retaliating with the right on the body. Maher rushed Goddard to the ropes. There was a slight mix up. Suddenly Goddard, who appeared to be breaking away, brought his right around in a backward movement. The end of his glove caught Maher on the jaw, about the face, whether on the jaw, where Goddard says it did, or on the cheek bone where Maher says it did, will probably never be revealed. As Maher received the punch, he was partly tripped by Goddard whose right foot was covering one of Maher's. Peter fell face forward, striking the floor with a great deal of force. When Maher went down the spectators thought it was only an ordinary knock down, but the referee tolled off the fateful ten seconds and Maher was still on the floor. It was fully ten seconds beyond that time before he rose to his feet. The time of the fight was just one minute and 51 seconds.

CORBETT'S OFFER.

Guarantees to Stop Fitzsimmons in Ten Rounds Under Forfeit of $25,000.

Rochester, N. Y., May 9.—William A. Brady gave out this signed statement today:

"James J. Corbett stands by the offer he made Robert Fitzsimmons to make a match for $10,000 side bet, and will guarantee the champion of the world $25,000 if he (Corbett) fails to stop Fitzsimmons in ten rounds, and he further agrees that the match shall take place before the last of September this year, and if no club offers as large a purse as $25,000, Corbett will deposit the balance, the whole amount to be paid Fitzsimmons in case Corbett fails to knock him out in the stipulated number of rounds. As Fitzsimmons has announced that he will fight me again, it remains to be seen whether he will take on the man he has all along claimed to be so easy. He is positively assured of $25,000 in case he stands ten rounds in front of Corbett and $15,000 in case he wins. This is the offer Corbett made to Fitzsimmons last February and he now stands by it and I will accept Julian's bet of $2,500 that Corbett will be on hand on the day named. I will be in New York on Wednesday and will meet Fitzsimmons or his manager to deposit money to make the match.

"William Brady."

PHILIPPINE LEADER.

General Wesley Merritt Will Command the Volunteers.

San Francisco, May 11.—The Bulletin says:

The president has appointed General Wesley Merritt, of the United States regular army, to the command of the volunteers from the Pacific coast.

General Merritt will rank as brigadier general and will lead the invasion of the infantry upon the Philippines. He has been proclaimed governor-general of the Philippines, and as soon as possible will establish his position as such at the capital at Manila.

WROUGHT HAVOC.

Harbor and Town of Cardenas Bore Witness to the Accuracy of American Gunners—Buildings Near the Wharves Were Burned.

Key West, May 12.—It is now known that the American boats made furious havoc with Cardenas harbor and town. The captain of the Hudson said:

"I know we destroyed a large part of their town near the wharves, burned one of their gunboats, and I think destroyed two other torpedo destroyers. We were in a vortex of shot, shell and smoke, and could not tell accurately, but we saw one of their boats on fire and sinking, soon after the action began. Then a large building near the wharf, I think the barracks, took fire and many other buildings were soon burning.

"The Spanish had masked batteries on all sides of us. As soon as we got within range of their batteries, they would move them. I think their guns were field pieces. Our large boat could not get into the harbor to help us, on account of the shallow water."

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

General Otis of the Department of the Colorado Will Be Second in Command.

Washington, May 12.—The United States will establish a temporary government over the Philippines. Orders have been issued for Major General Wesley Merritt, now commanding the Department of the East at New York, to proceed to Manila with the least possible delay, for the purpose of assuming the office of military governor of the Philippines.

General Otis' Orders.

Similar orders to proceed to the Philippines were sent to Major General E. S. now commanding the Department of the Colorado at Denver, who has just recently been released from duty as president of the court-martial which tried Captain O. M. Carter of the engineer corps. Orders to General Otis direct him to report to General Merritt for duty under his direction in the Philippines. General Otis will be second in command and will act as military governor of the islands in case of the absence or disability of General Merritt.

Orders were also issued for an army corps of about 12,000 men for immediate duty in the Philippine islands. This corps will be made up of regulars and volunteer organizations stationed on the Pacific coast and in the western states.

General Merritt was at the war department today in consultation with the secretary of war, General Miles and the bureau chiefs, with regard to the organization of expeditions. Prompt action will be had in the matter with a view to having the troops make an early start on their long voyage across the Pacific. General Merritt will leave this afternoon for New York, to arrange his private affairs preparatory to departing for San Francisco. He said that it was his purpose to sail from San Francisco as soon as possible. Complete arrangements have been made for the equipment, transportation and subsistence of the troops and they will be able to start for Manila shortly after the arrival in San Francisco.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Strategic Advantage of the Islands Explained to House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Washington, May 10.—The house committee on foreign affairs met today to consider the Hawaiian annexation resolution, but finally deferred the vote until next Thursday. The delay was due to the request of the minority. The committee stands 11 to 14 in favor of annexation.

There was little done by the committee at the session, aside from the examination of Lieutenant General Schofield, U. S. A., retired, and Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., retired, both of whom warmly advocate the annexation. Ex-Minister Lorin A. Thurston of Hawaii was also present.

General Schofield was asked as to the cost of fortifying the islands and said he believed $500,000 would be all that was necessary for adequate fortifications.

Of Immediate Use.

Admiral Walker concurred in the views expressed by General Schofield. He said that the expedition now being organized by the government to go to the Philippines would have to stop at Honolulu, and it could not stop there if Hawaii was neutral, and that Hawaiian neutrality would be extremely injurious to the United States.

General Schofield said that if the expedition of troops now being fitted for the occupation of the Philippines should have to go straight through without stopping to recoal at Honolulu, which is about one-third the distance, the amount of extra coal that would have to be carried would displace approximately one-third of the cargo. The explanation of the strategic and economical advantage of Hawaii to this country occupied almost the entire session.

EUROPEAN JEALOUSY.

Three of the Powers are Said to be Determined to Limit the Action of the United States.

London, May 12.—An evening newspaper today publishes the following from a source that is alleged to be authoritative:

"At least three of the great powers are determined to prevent America from bringing the war into European waters. Manila only escaped bombardment through the active intervention of the German consul, acting under the direct orders of the emperor.

BIG ORE STEAL.

Heavy Robbery of Valuable Ore Reported to Have Taken Place Last Tuesday.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 11.—Particulars have leaked out of a big ore robbery last night. From the Wilcox lease on the Grand View on Gold Hill belonging to the Anaconda company, 14 sacks of ore valued at $50 a sack were stolen. No clew to the robbers has yet been obtained.

HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

State Board Has Selected Pueblo as This Year's Site.

Denver, May 11.—The state board of horticulture was in session today and by a unanimous vote selected Pueblo as the site of this year's state horticultural fair. This is the result of the efforts of the Business Men's association of that city. The vote of the board was unanimous. The fair is to be held September 28, 29 and 30.

Mrs. Shute, secretary of the horticultural board, will be in Pueblo the last of this week or the first of next, to arrange the premium list. Mrs. Shute reports that this season's fruit crop in Colorado will be greater than that of any previous years.

MINER INJURED.

Frank Fryer Seriously Hurt by an Explosion in a Pinto Shaft.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 14.—At 4:30 this afternoon a miner on the Fisher lease on the Pinto, named Frank Fryer, was seriously injured by an explosion. The man was working with several others, including two of his brothers, and all were preparing shots. After the crowd had fled to avoid the explosion they found that one man was missing. Fryer was found in the bottom of the shaft unconscious, having been knocked from the ladder to the bottom by the shock. Up to an early hour this (Saturday) morning he had not regained consciousness.

BELEAGUERED CUBA

The Defenses of Her Numerous Seacoast Towns.

Santiago de Cuba the Most Strategic Earthen City in the War Stricken Island.

Copyright, 1898.

It is surprising how little is known in this country of the many ports on the northern shore of Cuba which either have already been besieged by the warships of our navy or will in a short time form the targets for some of our heaviest marine guns.

Of Havana, or Habana, as the Spaniards spell it, so much has been written that any further details are seemingly superfluous. Its Morro Castle, at the left of the entrance leading to the semicircular harbor, is far famed. Directly opposite is the Bateria de la Punta, on a projecting tongue of land called La Punta. On the same side as Morro is the grim, forbidding exterior of the castle La Cabanas, used for years as a prison house. The fortification is located upon abrupt hills. Still farther inward is the Casa Blanca, commanding the city, and beyond, in regular succession around the bay, are seen the forts Numero Cuatro, Principe, San Lazaro and Pastora, the tower of Chorrera and the fortress of Santo Domingo. Between the forts Numero Cuatro and Casa Blanca stands the small town of Regla, with its vast warehouses built of stone and corrugated iron, as handsome and substantial as any in the world, and in which each year has been stored the greater part of the island's sugar preparatory to exportation.

Bahia Honda, meaning "deep bay," is 60 miles west southwest of Havana and the most direct natural objective point for the landing of United States troops from Tampa or the western peninsular coast of Florida, as a glance at the map instantly reveals. There are numerous large harbors, more than an "hundred harbored, Maine," on the northern shore of Cuba, but the best of all is that of Bahia Honda, which is safe, deep and easily entered. Some of the bays are as large as that of the capital city, and there are many existing in solitude that are amply large for the floating of a fleet. All the important ones are mined, and it will be necessary to remove the torpedoes which the Spaniards have sown broadcast in the harbor beds.

It is a peculiar fact that nearly every estuary on the north coast of Cuba is marked by some distinguishing feature of the landscape by which pilots familiar with the island can enter any of them even at night. This is true of the hills adjacent to Bahia Honda, one of which is crowned with a martello tower, built upon the ruins of an old Spanish fort. Its fortifications are from the modern standpoint insignificant. Its main protection lies in its shallow waters and a long neck of land stretching northwest from the city. It is connected by rail with Matanzas and Havana and with Yucurro to the east. A large proportion of its normal mercantile community are Americans, to whom the place has mainly owed its importance, prosperity and growth, and for that reason it has been commonly called "the American city." A notable adornment of the place is a bronze statue of Columbus, which stands in the large public square.

To the eastward another 100 miles is Sagua la Grande, with a population of 11,000. It is situated at the head of navigation in the river from which it takes its name. It is a railway terminus, but is of minor importance commercially. The harbor is open only to light draft vessels, and the services of a good pilot are necessary to enter it.

Stretching along several hundred miles easterly from Sagua is a coast so wild that it has always been the chosen resort of the buccaneer and the filibuster, who alone knew how to enter the numerous small bays. The largest settlement in that region is Nuevitas, generally called Las Nuevitas del Principe, which is the port of entry for the populous interior town of Puerto Principe, 52 miles southwest. The town is unfortified and lies at the end of a bay 15 miles in length by half as much in breadth, the entrance being only two-quarters of a mile in width. It has been particularly noted as the landing place of filibustering expeditions, and American sympathizers and Cuban refugees who have gone to join the insurgents. The population is less than 3,000.

East of Nuevitas, in the province of Santiago, are the northern harbors of Nuevas Grandes, Manati and Malanga, lying behind sheltering coral reefs. One of the best in that section is Gibara, with its three hills known as the Table, the Sugar Loaf and the Saddle. The great range of Crystal hills, far in the interior, and the Pan de Sama serve to identify by their varying profiles the entrances to more than a dozen harbors, all excellent ports, but all surrounded by the wilderness. Some of these are Vita, Juruin, Barlavi, Naranjo, Sama, Banes and Nipe, the last named being large enough to float a navy. Beyond the coast is clean, and behind the reefs are some magnificent shelters—as, for example, Naves, which is shaped like a horseshoe, has an average depth of nine fathoms and is 600 feet wide at the entrance.

At last, about 22 miles from the eastern extremity of Cuba, there is the fine harbor of Baracoa, discovered by Columbus on his first voyage in 1492. Above Baracoa rises the curious mesa, or table mountain, called the Yumuri, visible 40 miles at sea and which has been a landmark for centuries. Ordinarily millions of bananas and coconuts are shipped from this place.

The bay is small, but deep and well sheltered. It is the outlet of a vast and fertile region and is one of the ports, which have been uninterruptedly in direct communication with the insurgents since the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion. The locality is beautiful, and its climate is healthful.

On the south eastern coast of the island is Santiago de Cuba, or St. Jago, as its inhabitants generally call it, formerly the capital and the second city of the Pearl of the Antilles in size and population. It is built principally on a hillside 100 feet above the bay and is perhaps the most strongly fortified town in the entire island. Hemmed in by mountains and with no sanitary regulations, it has apparently been called the pathos of the western hemisphere, for yellow fever has been constantly in Santiago, as it has at the other most of the seaports of civilized life. Founded in 1511 by Diego Velasquez, it is the oldest town in Cuba.

The principal buildings are the cathedral, several churches, a college, a hospital and numerous convents and schools. Two railways lead from it to the north and west. The harbor, said to be the most beautiful in the world, is four miles long, well sheltered and deep enough for ships of the greatest draft. The bay entrance is narrow, with low land on the left and a towering hill of rock on the right upon which a Morro Castle is built. The rock itself is a part of the castle, and everywhere are cut galleries, in which soldiers may move about. These terraces in the rock, surmounted by tiers of masonry above, give the castle the appearance of being built in many stories. The color effect is a light yellow, almost cream, except that down by the sea level, where the water has worn caverns in the rock, the color is a dark green.

On a low point opposite is a small fort, and there are other minor fortifications on every available elevation. They are many in number, picturesquely antiquated and can support each other in an engagement, but lack the efficiency of modern guns and up to date equipment.

The bay, well mined with torpedoes, widens to a considerable size as the city is approached, and the water is deep, except at the wharfs.

There may be seen the ribs of an old ship sticking out of the mud, all that is left of the St. Paul, one of the great ships of the Spanish armada of 1588. But 50 years ago she was almost intact after a existence of 2½ centuries.

Following the dispersal of the armada by storm and shot, the St. Paul was used as a merchantman and visited various American ports, but principally Port Royal, Jamaica, which was then the greatest seaport in the western hemisphere. Caught in a hurricane in the West Indies, she put in at St. Jago for repairs, but was so badly injured that she never left the harbor. For some years she was used as a magazine ship and then finally went to pieces. Visitors from time to time have rowed out to the old hulk and broken off pieces of wood from the ancient ship as mementos.

The city, with its population of 45,000, is a curious mixture of decay and grandeur. The antiquity is generally on the outside and therefore most apparent. On one of the principal streets is an old stone building, with former handsome pillars and arches that are now chipped and crumbling and a wide entrance that has been an object of grandeur, but is now greasy and in a filthy condition, and yet it is the leading clubhouse. Inside it is of sparkling beauty and brilliancy. The floors and walls are of colored marble, a large fountain in the center cools the air with showering jets of water, shimmering chandeliers covered with glass pendants hang from the ceiling, and artistic tables of bronze and marble stand in the elegant dining room.

Many residences with shabby exteriors are lined with expensive marbles within and are handsomely furnished. A majority of the houses have heavy timbers set deep in the ground to render them as safe as possible in case of earthquake, for the city has had an occasional shake, as the unsteady appearance of some of the buildings indicates. Immense sugar plantations are but a few miles from the city.

It was at Santiago de Cuba in November, 1873, that Captain Fry and several of the crew and passengers of the Virginius were shot to death by order of the authorities. She had been captured by the Spanish steamer Tornado, and the claim was made that she was carrying men, supplies and ammunition to the then fighting Cubans in rebellion.

To the northwest of Santiago de Cuba, 50 miles away, is Manzanillo, with a good harbor and a large trade, but no especial means of defense. The population is about 6,000. Trinidad is another minor seaport on the south shore of the province of Santa Clara. Cienfuegos, also in the same province, is a city from which freight is shipped toward the center of the island and thence on to Havana. It is located on the bay of Jagua and possesses a fine harbor, which is capacious and safe and is defended by the fort of Los Angeles. The city is the most beautiful on the island. The streets are wide and straight, and many of the houses are surrounded by beautiful gardens. Railways connect it with Cardenas and Sagua la Grande. The city, founded in 1813, was named in honor of the captain general of Cuba. It has a large local and export trade. The isle of Pines is utterly unfortified.

There are several large interior fortified towns, like Santa Clara, Puerto Principe and San Cristobal, but those of two stories in height, are of stone plastered over and painted in various brilliant shades, which, combined with the absence of shade trees, causes a glare in the bright sunlight especially trying during the heat of the day.

On the plaza are the Casa de Ayuntamiento—the residence of the governor—the cafes and the clubs. There are two of the latter next door to each other—the Casino, patronized by the Spanish, and the Liceo, whose membership is principally Cuban. In the northern suburb of Versailles are the military barracks, the hospital and the castle of San Severino, an ancient fort now used as a military prison, which is at the end of a long, dusty road called the Alameda, lined with a double row of stunted trees.

The ground rises rapidly, culminating about two miles back in the hill of Montserrat, upon which is the church of Our Lady of Monserrat, which overlooks the city, the plains in the direction of Cardenas to the eastward and the valley of the Yumuri to the westward. The latter is a celebrated spot in Cuban scenery.

Under the low hills, just beyond the limits of New City, the southern suburb, are the famous caves of Bellamar, which, though not of great extent, contain some fine specimens of stalactites and stalagmites.

Cardenas, 103 miles east of Havana, with a population of 11,000, is regarded as the first town that virtually came into the possession of the United States forces. It is in one of the finest sugar producing sections in the West Indies. While it is the headquarters of the military district, its fortifications are from the modern standpoint insignificant. Its main protection lies in its shallow waters and a long neck of land stretching northwest from the city. It is connected by rail with Matanzas and Havana and with Yucurro to the east. A large proportion of its normal mercantile community are Americans, to whom the place has mainly owed its importance, prosperity and growth, and for that reason it has been commonly called "the American city." A notable adornment of the place is a bronze statue of Columbus, which stands in the large public square.

To the eastward another 100 miles is Sagua la Grande, with a population of 11,000. It is situated at the head of navigation in the river from which it takes its name. It is a railway terminus, but is of minor importance commercially. The harbor is open only to light draft vessels, and the services of a good pilot are necessary to enter it.

Stretching along several hundred miles easterly from Sagua is a coast so wild that it has always been the chosen resort of the buccaneer and the filibuster, who alone knew how to enter the numerous small bays. The largest settlement in that region is Nuevitas, generally called Las Nuevitas del Principe, which is the port of entry for the populous interior town of Puerto Principe, 52 miles southwest. The town is unfortified and lies at the end of a bay 15 miles in length by half as much in breadth, the entrance being only two-quarters of a mile in width. It has been particularly noted as the landing place of filibustering expeditions, and American sympathizers and Cuban refugees who have gone to join the insurgents. The population is less than 3,000.

East of Nuevitas, in the province of Santiago, are the northern harbors of Nuevas Grandes, Manati and Malanga, lying behind sheltering coral reefs. One of the best in that section is Gibara, with its three hills known as the Table, the Sugar Loaf and the Saddle. The great range of Crystal hills, far in the interior, and the Pan de Sama serve to identify by their varying profiles the entrances to more than a dozen harbors, all excellent ports, but all surrounded by the wilderness. Some of these are Vita, Juruin, Barlavi, Naranjo, Sama, Banes and Nipe, the last named being large enough to float a navy. Beyond the coast is clean, and behind the reefs are some magnificent shelters—as, for example, Naves, which is shaped like a horseshoe, has an average depth of nine fathoms and is 600 feet wide at the entrance.

At last, about 22 miles from the eastern extremity of Cuba, there is the fine harbor of Baracoa, discovered by Columbus on his first voyage in 1492. Above Baracoa rises the curious mesa, or table mountain, called the Yumuri, visible 40 miles at sea and which has been a landmark for centuries. Ordinarily millions of bananas and coconuts are shipped from this place.

The bay is small, but deep and well sheltered. It is the outlet of a vast and fertile region and is one of the ports, which have been uninterruptedly in direct communication with the insurgents since the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion. The locality is beautiful, and its climate is healthful.

On the south eastern coast of the island is Santiago de Cuba, or St. Jago, as its inhabitants generally call it, formerly the capital and the second city of the Pearl of the Antilles in size and population. It is built principally on a hillside 100 feet above the bay and is perhaps the most strongly fortified town in the entire island. Hemmed in by mountains and with no sanitary regulations, it has apparently been called the pathos of the western hemisphere, for yellow fever has been constantly in Santiago, as it has at the other most of the seaports of civilized life. Founded in 1511 by Diego Velasquez, it is the oldest town in Cuba.

The principal buildings are the cathedral, several churches, a college, a hospital and numerous convents and schools. Two railways lead from it to the north and west. The harbor, said to be the most beautiful in the world, is four miles long, well sheltered and deep enough for ships of the greatest draft. The bay entrance is narrow, with low land on the left and a towering hill of rock on the right upon which a Morro Castle is built. The rock itself is a part of the castle, and everywhere are cut galleries, in which soldiers may move about. These terraces in the rock, surmounted by tiers of masonry above, give the castle the appearance of being built in many stories. The color effect is a light yellow, almost cream, except that down by the sea level, where the water has worn caverns in the rock, the color is a dark green.

On a low point opposite is a small fort, and there are other minor fortifications on every available elevation. They are many in number, picturesquely antiquated and can support each other in an engagement, but lack the efficiency of modern guns and up to date equipment.

The bay, well mined with torpedoes, widens to a considerable size as the city is approached, and the water is deep, except at the wharfs.

There may be seen the ribs of an old ship sticking out of the mud, all that is left of the St. Paul, one of the great ships of the Spanish armada of 1588. But 50 years ago she was almost intact after a existence of 2½ centuries.

Following the dispersal of the armada by storm and shot, the St. Paul was used as a merchantman and visited various American ports, but principally Port Royal, Jamaica, which was then the greatest seaport in the western hemisphere. Caught in a hurricane in the West Indies, she put in at St. Jago for repairs, but was so badly injured that she never left the harbor. For some years she was used as a magazine ship and then finally went to pieces. Visitors from time to time have rowed out to the old hulk and broken off pieces of wood from the ancient ship as mementos.

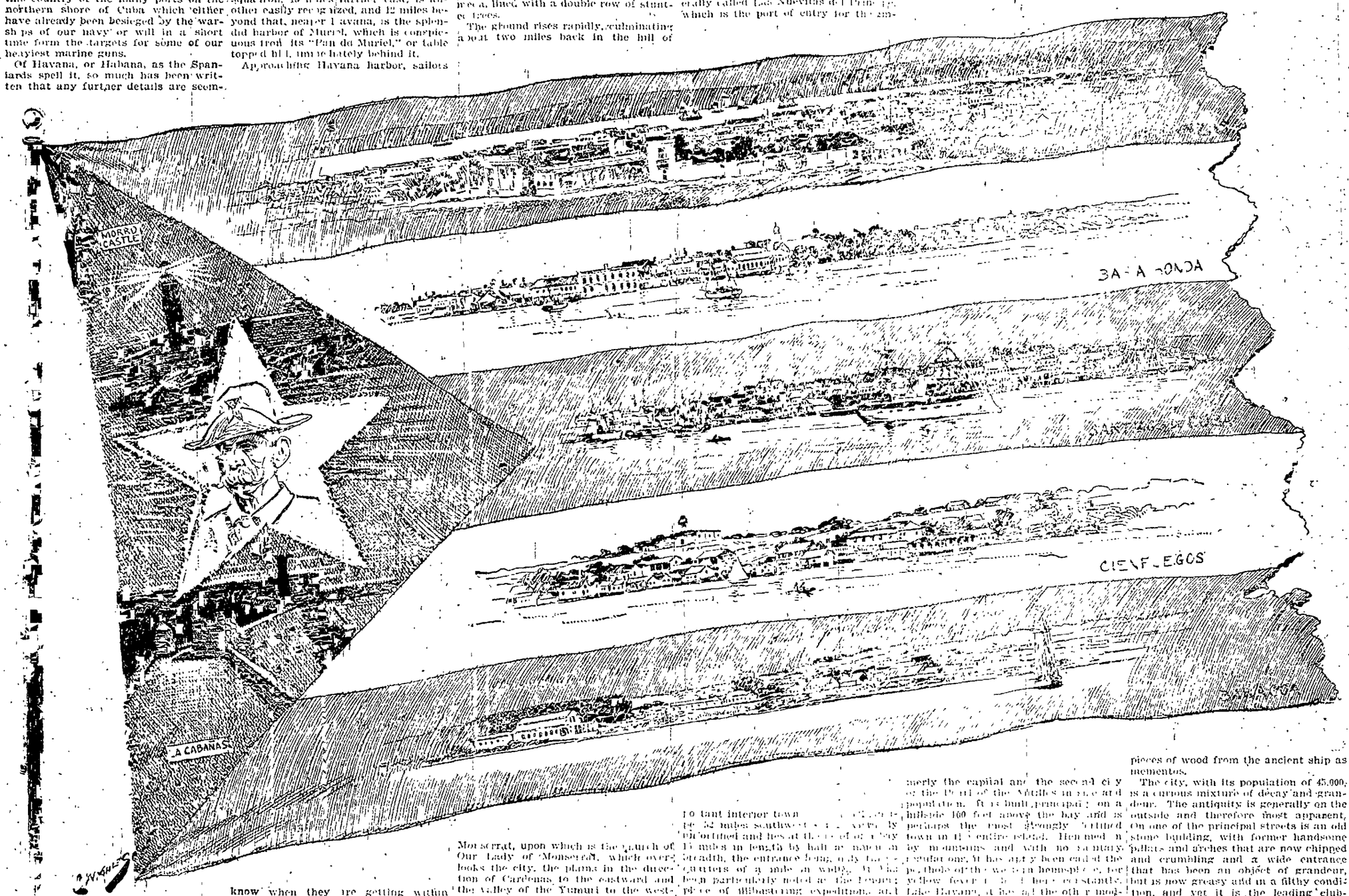
The city, with its population of 45,000, is a curious mixture of decay and grandeur. The antiquity is generally on the outside and therefore most apparent. On one of the principal streets is an old stone building, with former handsome pillars and arches that are now chipped and crumbling and a wide entrance that has been an object of grandeur, but is now greasy and in a filthy condition, and yet it is the leading clubhouse. Inside it is of sparkling beauty and brilliancy. The floors and walls are of colored marble, a large fountain in the center cools the air with showering jets of water, shimmering chandeliers covered with glass pendants hang from the ceiling, and artistic tables of bronze and marble stand in the elegant dining room.

Many residences with shabby exteriors are lined with expensive marbles within and are handsomely furnished. A majority of the houses have heavy timbers set deep in the ground to render them as safe as possible in case of earthquake, for the city has had an occasional shake, as the unsteady appearance of some of the buildings indicates. Immense sugar plantations are but a few miles from the city.

It was at Santiago de Cuba in November, 1873, that Captain Fry and several of the crew and passengers of the Virginius were shot to death by order of the authorities. She had been captured by the Spanish steamer Tornado, and the claim was made that she was carrying men, supplies and ammunition to the then fighting Cubans in rebellion.

To the northwest of Santiago de Cuba, 50 miles away, is Manzanillo, with a good harbor and a large trade, but no especial means of defense. The population is about 6,000. Trinidad is another minor seaport on the south shore of the province of Santa Clara. Cienfuegos, also in the same province, is a city from which freight is shipped toward the center of the island and thence on to Havana. It is located on the bay of Jagua and possesses a fine harbor, which is capacious and safe and is defended by the fort of Los Angeles. The city is the most beautiful on the island. The streets are wide and straight, and many of the houses are surrounded by beautiful gardens. Railways connect it with Cardenas and Sagua la Grande. The city, founded in 1813, was named in honor of the captain general of Cuba. It has a large local and export trade. The isle of Pines is utterly unfortified.

There are several large interior fortified towns, like Santa Clara, Puerto Principe and San Cristobal, but those



know when they are getting within long range of the port by the natural hills near it called from their shape "Tetas de Managua" or the "Maiden's Breasts." If the light on Morro Castle is burning it can be seen 20 miles away, as the tower, though only 79 feet high, stands on a bluff as much higher, on which the historic fortress is built. It was extinguished at the first approach of the hated Yankees, but the Spaniards have never been noted for their liberality to seamen, and the wonder is that they have maintained any lights at all on the coast.

The small harbor of San Antonio is at the extreme western end of the island, near the cape of the same name. There is a lighthouse 107 feet high above land and a spring of fresh water, furnishing an adequate supply for a large fleet. The interior country there is a part of the celebrated Pinar del Rio province, so long held and so bravely defended by Maceo.

Guanabacoa, just to the right of Havana, offers some facilities for landing, but the first city of importance is Matanzas, 44 miles eastward, and that got its first baptism of American fire when the guns of Point Rubalcava and Point Maya were silenced and those of the two castles, San Severino and Penas Atlas, just inside the spacious skull shaped harbor, were rendered mute by the guns of Sampson's warships. The city lies at the apex of the bay, the frontal lone of the watery caput. Pilots identify this port by its table topped hill called the "Pan" or "Loaf" of Matanzas.

The "City of the Two Rivers," as it is designated, is a strongly fortified seaport on the San Juan and Yumuri rivers, these streams dividing it into Versailles, Matanzas and New City. It has a castle, the barracks, a hospital, theater and the inevitable cock pit. Among the schools, which are proportionately more numerous than anywhere else in Cuba, is the Empress academy, one of the best educational establishments in the West Indies. It has long been a favorite residence for Americans.

The city contains few objects of interest. The streets are narrow, but fairly well paved. The houses, generally one

A NEW STAR IN THE GALAXY OF AMERICAN NAVAL HEROES.

About Our Navy.

Behind the heavy armor there is a padding of either corn pith or cocoa husks.

Barnacles form on the hull of a ship, impeding its speed. A six months' cruise will decrease the speed of a ship 15 per cent, and she must then go into dry-dock.

There are six rear admirals in active service. The office of vice admiral and admiral are unfilled, so there is no head of the navy excepting Secretary Long.

The biggest guns in the navy are 49 feet long and big enough for a man to crawl into.

It costs $500 every time one of the very big guns on board a ship is fired.

We have four armored battleships—the Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and Texas.

The boilers of the Iowa have a heating surface of eight acres and hold 20 tons of water.

An act of congress in [illegible] blessing in the navy.

Our battleships have a speed of from 15 to 17 knots an hour. Cruisers make [illegible] knots an hour.

[illegible] months are [illegible]

All of the [illegible] are named in honor [illegible]

[illegible] the battle [illegible] are [illegible] ing half a ton.

[illegible] all the woodwork and all articles of wool are either stowed below or thrown overboard, lest the men be injured by splinters.

The guns of a battleship can carry from 6 to 12 miles, hurling a shot weighing half a ton.

The oldest iron vessel is the Michigan, built in 1844.

Great Britain has 234 torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, Uncle Sam has only eight.

The grog ration was abolished in 1863, and since then the crew has been forbidden to drink while on duty.

Battleships are covered with armor of nickel steel from five inches in thickness upward.

Marines and Bluejackets.

There has been a good deal of misleading matter published with reference to the alleged cat and dog life led by marines and sailors on board American men-of-war. As a simple matter of fact the sea soldiers and bluejackets of Uncle Sam get on together exceedingly well. There is not one-tenth as much bickering between marines and bluejackets as there is among the sailors themselves.

A marine recruit just assigned to a ship occasionally develops symptoms of the disease known as "duty struck," which is synonymous with overofficiousness, and thereby foolishly lays the foundation of years of unpopularity for himself by taking advantage of his authority to make it as warm as possible for the bluejackets. Such a recruit, however, is quickly cooled down by the older men of the marine guard aboard. As a rule, the marines and bluejackets are on the most friendly terms. There are few liberty parties of bluejackets bound for a good time ashore that are not accompanied by a favorite sea soldier or two, invited along to help the sailormen get rid of their money, for out of his $13 a month the underpaid marine does not have a large amount for shore hilarity.

The accusation has occasionally been made against American marines of unnecessary severity in coming with bluejacket prisoners in the "brig" over whom they have stood guard. Careful investigation has almost invariably proved that the severity was necessary. Some officers of the line of the navy have frequently advocated the abolition of the marine guards and having the necessary guard duty aboard men-of-war, such as the watching of prisoners, placed in the hands of regularly detailed bluejackets. But it has often been found, in the absence of marine guards on landing party duty ashore, that a bluejacket put on guard with a cutlass over another bluejacket is much more severe in his treatment of the prisoner than a marine ever is. The manner of this having been ascertained is that there have been several cases in which the guarding bluejacket has laid the fractious prisoner's head open with his cutlass.

Naval Flags.

In the navy there are seven flags designating rank aside from the special one pertaining to the secretary of the navy. Next to his is the assistant secretary's, an exact counterpart of the former except that the colors are reversed.

All the remaining flags have a blue field and white stars, the order being: For admirals, four stars; for vice admirals, three stars; for rear admirals, two stars; for commodores, one star in center of blue pennant. The captain's pennant is a strip of bunting 15 feet long, with 13 stars in a blue field and a red and white stripe. Last of all is a small triangular pennant with a dead blue field, denoting the senior officer's presence in the absence of the captain of a ship.

There are seven sizes of flags used in the navy, running down from 36 feet to 3 feet in length. The first five sizes are designated officially as "ship" flags, and the remaining two are "boat" flags. Sizes Nos. 1 and 2 are now almost obsolete. They were intended for the old wooden frigates, whose sterns stood high above the water, and would be entirely unsuitable for the low lying freeboard of our cruisers and battleships.

A vessel in commission always carries the national colors at the stern until sundown every night. The flag of the commanding officer remains at the masthead day and night. In going to and from shore ship's small boats carry the flag of the senior officer at the fore when the officer is below the grade of captain; otherwise the officer's own colors are used.

One Day's Fighting in Thirty.

With an army in the field hardly one day in 30 is given to fighting. The other 29 days of waiting must be lived through in order that everything may be in readiness for the one day of work. It is not the one day of fighting which turns the hair of an officer gray, but the 29 days of anxiety for his men, the supply of their food and clothing and the maintenance of health and good spirits among them. Men do not fight well in battle on empty stomachs, and yet the ordinary soldier rarely takes care of the provisions which are issued to him for forced marches. He eats them all at once or throws them away on account of their weight, and at the end of a long day's march he is hungry, with nothing to appease his hunger. Then comes the trouble. He does not reason. He grumbles and expects to be supplied with more.

Bean Fever.

Bean fever has been added to the list of epidemics like hay fever and rose fever by a German doctor, who has christened his discovery "favismus." His cure for the disease is to keep away from beanfields.

WARSHIP A DEATH TRAP.

The Dangers, Aside From Hostilities, Which Our Sailors Must Face.

Copyright, 1898.

The United States war vessel, whether she be a battleship or an unarmored cruiser, when swinging at anchor looks like a graceful dove nestling on the water. When she skims over the sea, she reminds one of the swan, as with apparently no effort she cleaves the waves and is at once a thing of beauty and a joy to the eye. In the coat of white paint, which was always kept in a state of purity, the simile held good. In lead or darker color some of the grace has disappeared, and there is possibly a forbidding look about her when with gun muzzles poking from every porthole and crowds of armed men hovering about the decks in threatening attitude there is no doubt of her bellicose intentions.

Despite their air of peaceful serenity when the war vessel is merely a naval messenger glinting across the oceans from country to province, from kingdom to republic, she is at all times a veritable death trap. Serious accidents, if not wholesale disasters, have frequently been averted only by the readiness of wit and reckless bravery for which our sailors are famous.

Danger lurks everywhere on board a modern man-of-war. The most careful sailor, marine or officer often finds himself on the verge of a catastrophe which without quick thinking and lightning action on the part of some one would destroy him and many of his mates and perhaps entail the entire destruction of the ship and crew. A thinking head on his shoulders during his waking hours is an absolute requirement of every one on board a man-of-war from stoker to captain.

A week rarely passes that some one on a warship is not more or less dangerously hurt. If there is not an unguarded open hatchway for him to step into and fall to the deck below, with a broken limb or cracked skull, the seaman has a chance to mash his toes or crush his fingers in the mechanical maneuver drill of overhauling battery.

On the cruisers that carry sail, both for steadying purposes and as motor auxiliaries in case of need, he may be struck on the side of the head by a loose snapping halyard, or he may be tumbled to the deck from a suddenly slackening ridge rope. Down below in the black hold of the ship a fireman is often thoughtlessly picking up an almost red-hot slice bar at the wrong end or getting a stream of steam in his eyes from the careless handling of valves. In fact, the majority of a crew in a three years' cruise are very likely to have some maimed or injured finger, elbow or knee and some scar on arm, face or head as a memento of their term of service. The man who returns to his mother, wife or sweetheart as well and sound as when he left her is considered very lucky. Ordinarily there may be less danger on the sea than on the land, as the sailor is fond of declaring, but this cannot truthfully be said of a man-of-war.

Spontaneous combustion is, however, the great bête noire of the fighting ship. It is the most dreaded danger and must be constantly and carefully guarded against. Fire in the coal bunkers may reach the magazines, and there would ensue a tragedy only equaled by the horrible catastrophe of the Maine. Great quantities of coal are dug in various parts of the world that are practically perfect for steam making purposes, but this kind is not used on a warship because of its known liability to ignite of itself in hot bunkers abutting upon fire and boiler rooms.

In each of the bunkers there is, of course, an automatic apparatus that gives the alarm when the temperature of the coal bin rises above a certain point. The bunkers are numbered, and if the temperature of No. 3, for example, rises beyond the set mark the danger is announced by means of a ringing registering machine placed just outside the captain's cabin. The marine orderly for the commanding officer, whose station just outside the cabin door enables him to keep his eye on this fire alarm, is always the man to communicate the news to the officer of the deck. Then the ship's bugler sounds "fire quarters," and every man is instantly at his detailed post on the fire station.

There is no guesswork. Every sailor has been drilled in this for months, and he has an exact position in which to stand. The absence of one or more men makes no difference. The vacancies can be supplied from outsiders. Steam is turned into the bunker indicated by the alarm and the fire quickly extinguished. Such minor conflagrations are not infrequent, but the landsman never hears of them unless from the idle chat of sailors months afterward.

No coal passer or any other person connected with an engineer's gang is permitted to carry an open light into the bunkers, though the passers often violate this regulation. The bunkers are each fitted with two standing electric lights, but in coaling ship the glass casings surrounding these lights are generally smashed by accident, leaving the bunkers unlighted. As there is then Cimmerian darkness inside, the passers carry open lights despite the emphatic rule that they should not.

There are today several warrant officers in the navy who are indebted for their uniforms to the rapid judgment and bravery in the face of impending magazine accidents. Many true anecdotes are related of the sagacity and quick wittedness of sailors, men and officers in the moment of danger, and no act of bravery ever goes unrecognized by the government.

One of the first of the navy's new steel ships had not been in commission three months before a bright apprentice boy executed a rapid descent into the endangered magazine, an act that placed him at the top of the line for the gunner's warrant he now holds. The gun divisions of the crew were overhauling the after magazine, breaking out fixed ammunition and cans of powder and gun cotton and cleaning and red leading the bilge. The ship had not been equipped with electricity, and so closed lanterns were employed to illuminate the darkness. The lanterns, as was customary before the days of movable incandescent electric lamps on board ship, had been carefully inspected by an officer before the magazine hatch was lifted. All of them were found in apparently good condition, and the work of hoisting the magazine contents to the main deck by means of block and tackle was begun. The chief gunner's mate, under the direction of a division officer, was superintending the movements of the men. He was leaning over the hatchway giving orders to the hands in the pit when he struck the antenna carried against the steel side of the hold. The spring that held the lamp in place gave way, and, still lighted, it fell right side up on top of a large can of powder that was ready to be hoisted.

The two men in the pit had gone aft in the magazine to haul more cans of powder to the hooks, and they did not see the lamp resting on the can of powder. The men at the top of the hatch were in a stupor of horror, but the alert apprentice boy, who later received his sword for the heroic act, skinned down the tackle and grabbed hastily the lamp. The flame had already begun to heat the can metal. The boy put the light out, grabbed the rope with his right hand and the can of powder with his left and yelled up the hatch, "Pull me and the can up to the main deck, you fellows!"

Another instance of personal heroism occurred more recently. Only a short time ago one of the ships of the north Atlantic squadron was engaged in gun practice at sea. Solid shot was being fired from the main battery. The captain was in the conning tower, as usual, directing operations, and with him was a gunner's mate, serving as a messenger. One of the big guns was on the "needle point" of being electrically fired when the mate's sharp eye saw that the breech of the cannon was not locked. He didn't indulge in any disconcerting yell that might have caused the man at the electric button to give it an accidental push. Without saying a word he made two bounds for the exposed insulating wire in the conning tower connected with the gun's electric fuse, ripped it in several pieces with the entire strength of both hands and then collapsed, weak as a kitten, the commanding officer with his finger hovering over the electric button gazing at him wonderingly.

In response to the captain's excited exclamations and scornful inquiries the mate gasped for a minute or two and then told how nearly they had come to razing the topgallant forecastle, even to the spar deck, and to killing two dozen or more of the officers and men, "includin me and you," as he said in conclusion.

If the gun with its unlocked breech had been fired, there would not have been much left of the cruiser forward of the mainmast. It might have resulted in a series of explosions that would have entirely demolished the ship.

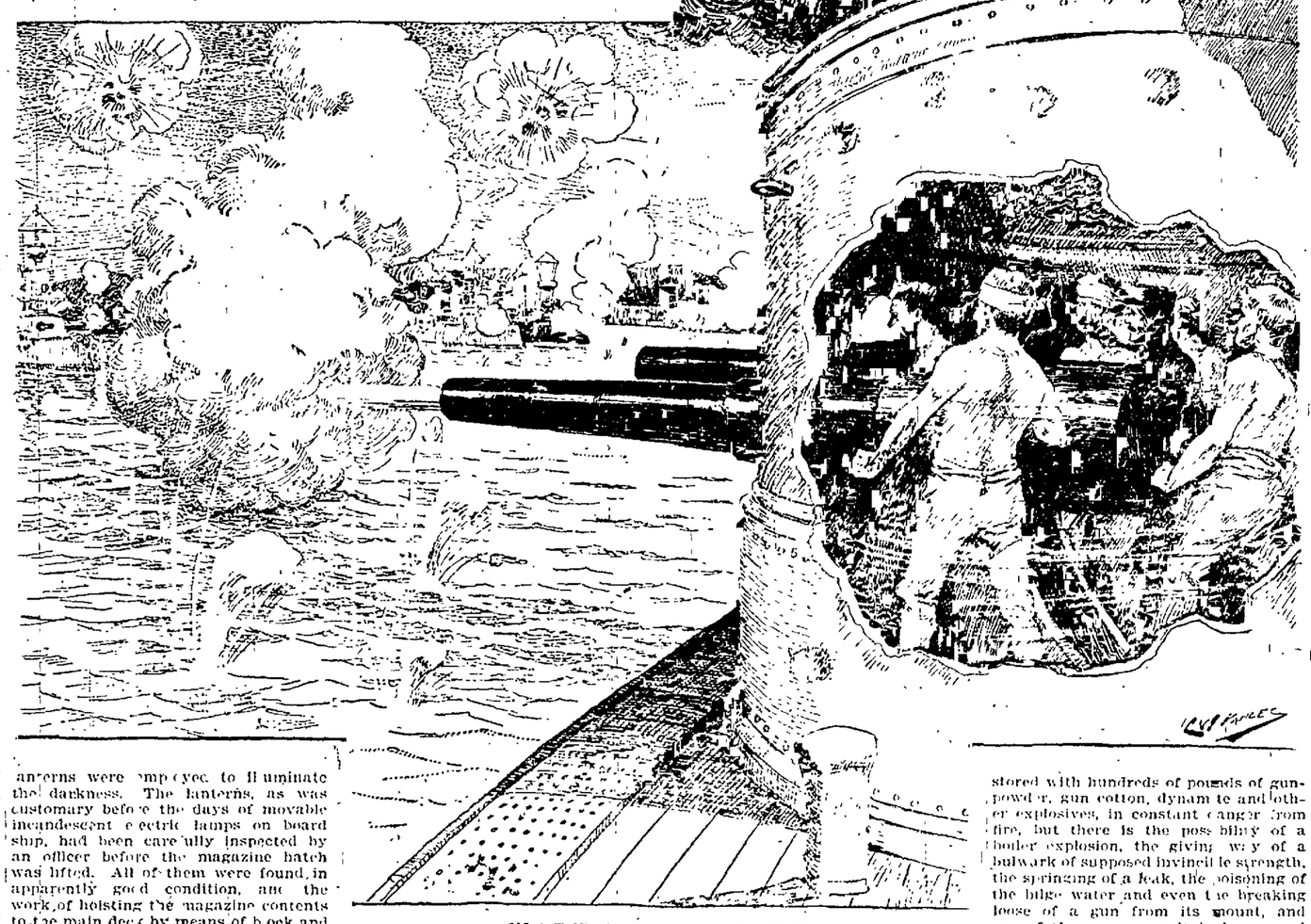
There have been many other cases where the salvation of vessels and crew depended upon the mental activity and bodily agility of some one man, and it is a matter for self gratulation that that one has thus far always been present and has likewise known exactly what was the right thing to do.

But, after all, life on board of a man-of-war is a question of eternal vigilance. The strictest discipline is not sufficient to insure absolute safety. There must be rare intelligence to grasp the proffered opportunity for escape from sudden death.

Not only is the magazine of a ship, stored with hundreds of pounds of gunpowder, gun cotton, dynamite and other explosives, in constant danger from fire, but there is the possibility of a boiler explosion, the giving way of a bulwark of supposed invincible strength, the springing of a leak, the poisoning of the bilge water and even the breaking loose of a gun from its mount, and one of these may result in havoc and destruction. Then, in addition, there may be a falling mast, shifting ballast or the self ignition of coal, all of them elements of great danger, against which forethought is not always surely available, but for the immediate control of which quick practical judgment is needed.

During a naval battle the dangers which hover about ship and crew are so well understood that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them at this time. But Jack Tar is not unduly sobered by all these dire possibilities. He is just as happy a dog as when he manned the capstan in hoisting the anchor or reefed the fore topgallant sail in days of old. Indeed he is better fed, clothed and paid than in those days, and the dangers direct from old ocean are not half so great. His lot, like the policeman's, may not be a happy one, but he could hardly be made to believe it. Generally he is a type of the satisfied man, conscious of required duty well performed.

WILSON G. LOWELL.



IN A TURRET DURING A BATTLE.

ON THE GUN DECK.

How the Enormous Cannon on a Man-of-War Are Manipulated.

Copyright, 1898.

It is very difficult to realize the startling difference between the navy of 1812 or 1848 and that of 1898. The conditions are as diametrically opposed as right and wrong or black and white.

The sailors' living quarters, which resembled the cheap bedroom of a fourth rate boarding house; the gun deck, with its overhead timbers, reminding one of the interior of a barn; the mass of intricate ropes in coils and slack, the many folds of flying sheet and sail, have all disappeared. Now it is inside iron cases apparently that both men and officers live, though the rooms of the latter may have carpet or matting on the floors and such personal decorations as their fancy dictates. The vessel of former years was a wooden tub. Now she is an iron or steel shell.

Up to half a century ago the spars and sails were the agents of motion and muzzle loaders with smooth bores the means of warfare. The cutlass and the hand grenade were important factors, and hand to hand combats were distinctive incidents of many of the battles. "Repel boarders!" was a sort of warcry. To dash on to an enemy's deck, broadsword in hand, mid fire and smoke, with wood splinters in the air, was a heroic fact, as illustrated in the thrilling engagements of the Bonhomme Richard, the Chesapeake and Perry's victory and Macconough's fights on the lakes.

Heroism will always be a factor in battle, but science is minimizing its responsibility in each new warship.

Sword drills are still a daily exercise for sailors, but it is impossible to imagine an occasion when such knowledge will be utilized. Naturally there are always contingencies, and the cutlass might still serve as a weapon for an attacking party, but in close quarters the revolver is a more effective instrument of slaughter and in an emergency would prove an arm of greater efficiency.

A battleship or cruiser is an elaborately organized mechanism, as complete in detail as a great foundry, a printing press establishment or a manufacturing plant. The great engines which propel her, at tremendous speed through the water also supply power to the huge dynamos which are her nerve centers. The great guns are fired by electricity and loaded by hydraulic mechanism. Aiming no longer the function of a keen eyed gunner, but a mathematical problem calculated to a nicety. Even the steering gear is electrically controlled.

The crew has also been converted through constant drilling into a body of skilled mechanics or electricians, or both, who know just how every engineering device must work and what is to be done in case of accident. The captain in the conning tower is the supreme factor in the fighting movements of the iron fortress, for that is what the modern battleship is. At his hand are wires and tubes running to the turrets, barbettes, casemates and engine rooms, and his orders are translated into action by the operators who handle the levers and wheels.

Those who have never seen a naval engagement may form an excellent idea of a sea fight, aside from the thrilling adjuncts of a genuine battle, by what is done in target practice, for the preparations are exactly the same as those made for a real contest. The decks are cleared, and the machinery is set in motion.

The discharge of a 10 inch rifle is apt to be attended with unpleasant results unless proper precautions are taken. The gunners brace themselves for the shock by holding the arms rigid and the hands away from the body to give the lungs free play. The mouth is kept open so as to equalize the pressure on the lungs, head and ear drums. It is not known whether the discomfort after the firing of a big gun proceeds from the concussion or the vacuum created after the shock. Men who use cotton in their ears are more liable to suffer the consequence of bursted ear drums or ruptured blood vessels than those who have not taken any precaution against the shock of noise.

Many instances of killing by concussion are well known to naval officers. A sheep 20 feet away has fallen dead after the discharge of an 8 inch rifle behind a barbette, and on the Atlanta on one occasion after two 6 inch broadside guns had been fired several times in succession subsequent investigation showed that the cutters and whaleboats which were suspended on the davits 15 feet above and to the rear of the cannons' muzzles had opened in the seams and joints and were practically unseaworthy.

It is true, however, that the thundering of the great guns is less painful to the ears than the crackling sensation produced by the discharge of the smaller rifles. The roar of a 10 inch rifle seems to envelop one, and the excitement of loading and discharging so strains the attention of the crew that they forget the report. Then there is the intoxicating odor of burnt gunpowder. The gunner is allowed about three minutes to load and fire his piece, while the smaller ones are discharged more rapidly.

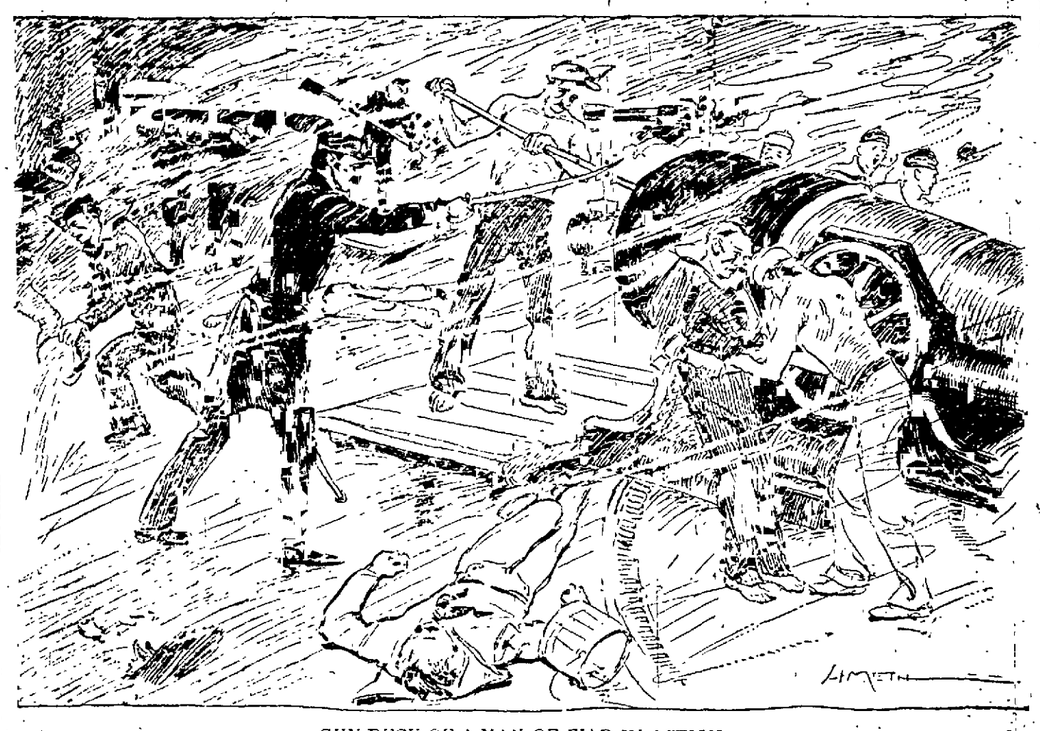
A 5 inch gun has been shot at a target two miles away so quickly that four projectiles were in the air before the first struck. Immediately after the smoke of the first shot has cleared away all the exposed brass work, which has been shining like gold is seen to have turned green. It is a practical lesson in chemistry—the combination of an acid gas and a metal.

After the discharge the gunner opens the breech, which belches smoke and soot. When this has been cleansed, the gunner's mate swabs out the inside, which seems to be covered with a red mass resembling clotted blood, though it is only the residuum of the burnt powder. Then the reloading proceeds.

A single battleship, with its rifled artillery and 850 pound shells, has the destructive energy of an entire fleet of a century ago. One shot from a 46 ton gun has the concentrated power of a whole broadside from an old time "74." An adversary after having received the fire of a modern battery would not be appreciated as a spoil of war, for she would be destroyed rather than damaged by the impact of the huge projectiles. If she did not sink, as would generally be the case, her crew would repel boarders by means of rapid fire guns instead of fighting them with cold steel.

By the use of electricity an entire broadside can be fired instantaneously, but it has not yet been done. The English man-of-war Majestic, of 10,000 tons, is afraid to try the experiment because naval experts declare that the recoil would be so great there would be serious danger of capsizing her. The Iowa, with her 11,500 tons displacement and her corresponding heavier armament, will hardly dare to attempt what a vessel of smaller tonnage fears, though the occasion may arise when it would be necessary for the United States battleship to do so to settle the issue of an important contest. Still it would only be attempted in the most serious sort of an emergency.

TRUMAN L. ELTON.



GUN DECK OF A MAN-OF-WAR IN ACTION.

1863—Chickamauga—1898.

Copyright, 1898.

'Twas on a peaceful autumn day,
When leaves were slightly tinged with yellow
And hills and valleys near and far away
Glowed in the waning sunlight mellow,
That chivalry of North and South
Met face to face at cannon's mouth.

And like a mighty, swelling flood
They onward rushed to death and glory,
And the dark river ran with blood;
The fields and woods were torn and gory,
And the pale moon looked down at night
On trophies Death gained in the fight.

Now where this awful war burst out
In waves of flame, in hail and thunder,
They stand together whom mistrust
And faction's rage had rent asunder;
And North and South united keep
Watch o'er this place where heroes sleep.

Once more the peaceful scene is changed.
Upon this field so famed in story,
From North and South armed ranks are ranged
Eager for battle and for glory.
But now united forth they go,
Beneath one flag, to face the foe.

Oh, Chickamauga, field of blood,
Change now thy cypress to a laurel!
For posts that surge thee like a flood
Unstained will leave thee in this quarrel.
Old hates are dead, and love holds sway.
Now, God of battles, point our way!

NEIL MACDONALD.

The Miantonomoh's Big Guns.

Every shot fired from one of the monitor Miantonomoh's big guns costs Uncle Sam the sum of $250. The projectile weighs 500 pounds, and over 300 pounds of powder are required to expel it. It is claimed by the officers on the vessel that this mass of steel can be thrown with accuracy at least six miles with the present elevation of the guns and much farther than that should the guns be raised higher than they now are on the decks. The monitor has only storage room for 100 rounds, but these are considered sufficient to disable any ordinary antagonist.

Cheered the National Air.

Probably no better illustration of the war spirit of the people could be given than the occurrence in a popular east side restaurant in New York recently. The main floor of the place was comfortably filled with guests who were eagerly discussing the good things on the tables rather than any patriotic sentiments. Many of German extraction were present, but there were also some business men, fashionables and curiosity seekers. There was little in common between the various groups until the Hungarian orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner." Then there was a tranformation scene.

Every table in the room was tenanted by one or more persons. The orchestra played several popular and classic numbers, including the Mascagni intermezzo, and received the customary applause without perceptible lessening of the buzz of conversation. Then the musicians tried a change of antics. They performed the "Red, White and Blue." When the familiar strains floated over the assemblage, there was a marked change. Talking ceased, and the old air was listened to in comparative silence. This was a victory for the players, and they decided on one more. They commenced to play the "Star Spangled Banner."

This number set the patrons wild. Instantly men rose to their feet and called out, "All up; everybody stand." The invitation was accepted at once. The men, many of them staid and comfortable business men with little supposed leaning to patriotic enthusiasm, dropped their conversations with their female companions and, rising, waited in breathless silence until the air was finished. Then a spontaneous outburst of applause, led by the men and participated in by the women, rose in the place. It was a scene not easily forgotten and one of the best indications of the feeling of the people in the present emergency.

Flags of the Army.

The most important flag in the army next to that of the secretary of war is the United States headquarters standard. It has a blue field gorgeously embroidered, with the national arms in brown and gold. Wherever it appears in active service it denotes the presence of the general commanding the army or his nearest ranking general.

In the regular line of march every regiment composing an army carries at its front the national colors, bearing on the fourth red stripe from the top the number of the regiment and its character, whether infantry, artillery or cavalry. Besides this it carries a regimental flag on which is embroidered a national coat of arms similar to that on the president's special flag. The regimental flag for the infantry is blue. The cavalry is yellow. The artillery and battalion colors for engineers are both scarlet, but the flag for engineers bears a three turreted castle instead of the spread eagle.

Detached troops of cavalry and artillery carry small guidons, or pennants, bearing the troop number and letter.

The regulation colors for the army, whether national or regimental, measure 5½ feet long by 4 feet 4 inches wide. All "service" flags are made of bunting. Colors for ceremony are of silk. The trimmings, fringe, cord and tassels, of all flags must conform to the regulation colors of the division to which they belong. Flag pikes are 9 feet long and 1½ inches in diameter in the center, tapering slightly toward the ends. The pike is tipped with a nickel plated spearhead in the shape of a heart.

Famous War Correspondents.

War has made the fortune of many a newspaper man. Perhaps the ablest of recent correspondents is Archibald Forbes, who "did" the Franco-Prussian war for the London Daily News. Januarius Aloysius McGahan, an Ohioan, served the New York Herald in the same war, but afterward worked for the London News, doing excellent service. George Augustus Sala was correspondent of the London Telegraph in our civil war, which gave him fame the world over.

PEOPLE YOU READ ABOUT.

Captain Weiss of the Puritan line steamship Belgian has a record of having saved 979 lives at sea. Most of them, however, were on disabled ships that he picked up and towed to port.

Leon Roure, the great manufacturer of perfumes at Grasse, France, who died lately, left a large fortune. He introduced many improved methods of extracting the odors of natural flowers. His best customers were Americans.

Colonel John Hay has in the American embassy in London a remarkable collection of portraits of all the ministers who have represented the United States at the court of St. James. The collection was begun by the late James Russell Lowell.

M. Berlier, who constructed the tunnel under the Seine to carry off the sewage of Paris, now proposes to build a tunnel beneath the strait of Gibraltar. Neither Spain nor Morocco would, however, seem likely to furnish traffic for such an undertaking.

The rumor that Count Herbert Bismarck was to receive the appointment as German ambassador to St. Petersburg has been denied, with the further information that when Emperor William offered him the post "in conformity with his talents and ambition" the count stated that he did not wish to hold office in Germany while his father was alive, to which the emperor replied that he could "appreciate the sentiment."

Professor Benjamin Howard is the only American—and one of the very few travelers of any nation—that has ever been permitted to visit the island of Saghalin, on the Pacific Siberian coast. This is the penal colony to which Russia sends the worst of her criminals. He reports that the condition and treatment of the convicts are far from being so bad as commonly believed.

Gerhardt Hauptmann, the German playwright, who is declared by Gustave Kobbe to be the "greatest figure in German literature today," is only 35 years old and yet has produced nine dramas, each of which Mr. Kobbe pronounces great. Indeed the critic considers that the German poet has a claim to be called the leader of the poets now alive.

The young king of Spain possesses eight Christian names and about 37 titles.

MINES AND MINING

STEADY SHIPMENTS

Good Production Continues From Cripple Creek District Mines.

WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

All of the Mines are Active and Regular Shipments are Being Made—Every Reason to Believe that the Camp's Past Record will be Maintained or Surpassed—What Some of the Mines have Done Recently.

Production from the Cripple Creek district continues steady, and values are holding up well. If portions from camp say that there is an unusual amount of work being done. A number of good strikes have been made recently and several properties are considered as likely candidates for the list of shippers. Following are some of the shipments made during the week:

Union.

Shipments from the Union properties during last week were as follows:

Property	Tons	Value Per Ton
Orpha May mine	[illegible]	$ 26.00
Orpha May mine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orpha May mine	[illegible]	17.00
Orpha May mine	[illegible]	11.21
Orpha May mine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orpha May mine	[illegible]	40.50
Orpha May mine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orpha May mine	[illegible]	50.00
Orpha May mine	[illegible]	10.00
Orpha May mine	[illegible]	21.50
Orpha May mine	[illegible]	12.92
Orpha May mine	[illegible]	11.54
Orpha May mine	[illegible]	28.12
Orpha May dump	[illegible]	10.20
Pikes Peak	[illegible]	12.87
Pikes Peak dump	[illegible]	11.00
Porcupine	[illegible]	16.00
Porcupine	[illegible]	30.70
Porcupine dump	[illegible]	15.70
Delmonico	[illegible]	19.70

Vindicator.

Stark & Whiteside left month shipped 150 tons from their lease on the Anna J. of the Vindicator company, and expect to largely increase this as soon as the crosscut from the new station at 175 feet gets reach the ore. According to the survey this should be done in eight feet. The ore runs from one to four ounces and is in from three to four foot body.

Another shipper has been opened up the rich zone extending from the Hull City placer along Lead Trader spur of Bull hill, making at the same time the big producing shaft of the Vindicator property. Roth & Grub have opened one of the veins in their block on the Wallace of the Vindicator company in a crosscut at 125 feet depth, opening three feet of ore that gives assays up to $9. It is surrounded by shippers on all sides, and will probably prove one of the good ones of that section.

Los Angeles.

Foley & King are averaging ten tons of mill ore a day from their block leases from the seventh level of the Los Angeles. There are a number of lessees working on the property which is now making a production of close to 500 tons a month. John T. Nixon produces an average of 20 tons a month, but the grade is much better than anything else coming from the ground, all has ore going to the smelter.

Lillian Leland.

Jennings Bros. & Kerr have started drifting at 100 feet depth on the Lillian Leland and are getting some extremely high grade ore from a three-inch seam on the hanging wall. The average of the shipments run at about $90.

Hidden Treasure.

The Hidden Treasure has sacked forty tons of very high grade ore from the rich strike on the 70 foot level. On the 80-foot level the ore body is larger and richer than above. A good ore reserve is being maintained and the output is kept up only to the amount of the expense account and the $15,000 monthly dividend.

Unita Tunnel.

A two-carload shipment was sent out from the Unita tunnel. The ore is supposed to have come from the Necessity vein and was broken before the owners of this lode secured an injunction against the tunnel. The work of crosscutting is being prosecuted with two shifts on the Viola, which is owned by the Battle Mountain Consolidated company.

Hull City Placer.

The Killum & Ogilvie lease, on block 2 of the Hull City placer, sent out a broad gauge car of sacked ore that is believed to be the richest car ever shipped from the placers. The value of the lot will not be less than $5,000. The ore body in this lease at the second level is wider and richer than in the first. The pay streak including the talcy streak averages about 18 inches. Russell & Allen received returns from their last shipment from Lot 4 of the Hull City placer. The 20 tons averaged a little less than $40.

Arequa Townsite.

One has been centered in the third level at 170 feet depth from the Lindsay shaft on block 22 of the Arequa townsite. The ore ranks with some of the richest ever mined on Beacon hill and it is expected that the property will again enter the ranks of heavy shippers. McCormick and associates are working the property under bond for $120,000, due next July.

Lona Conting.

Rudy & Crooks are sinking their lessing shaft on the Lona Conting on Beacon hill for a third level to be run at 250 feet. Occasional clean up shipments are being made from the 150-foot level, but the main body of the chute has been worked out above that depth. In a cross-cut run at 150 feet on the Fourhaver fault a promising looking vein that gives satisfactory assays has been encountered.

Some Others.

The Dead Pine, Granite, Last Dollar, and several other properties on Raspberry are ready for development as soon as the Golden Circle road reaches the Victor. The Victor has 150 tons for shipment.

Moon-Anchor.

From the Moon-Anchor property 157 tons of ore were shipped last week.

Specimen.

Now lease F. 60 tons of $21 ore; 11 tons of $24.24, lease G, 5 tons of $21.28, lease F No. 2 11 tons of $21.55, 1 ton off $26.70, Lease N, 4 tons $14.19, 2 tons $23.81, New Jersey Q, 9 tons of $ 1.27.

Portland.

The Portland continues to keep up its output of 75 tons a day almost entirely from the lower level toward the Independence and has worked through the 700 and 800-foot levels. The work on the Hidden Treasure has been taken out only in development and no shipment of this will be made until the opening up with one level or some difficulty or contingency arises to check production from the other parts of the mine. Since the last plan announced by the company, Between 25 and 30 tons of the high grade stuff is stored in the bins underground.

Orphan Belle.

The new company operating at the Orphan Belle is now in operation and production has been resumed to about the old average of 20 tons. A large amount of development work is being done on the property with a view to more fully opening up the lower measures of the vein before the heavy movement of the bend falls due. A new level has been started from the bottom of the pitch at 500 feet.

Strong.

While the experts are performing for the litigation between Portland, Independence, the Strong continues its daily output of from 60 to 70 tons a day, about two-thirds going to the mill and one-third to the smelters. For the past three weeks a number of the leading experts of the district have been making examinations of the Portland and the Strong underground workings, and it is understood that both sides are now ready for the suit.

Gold Coin.

Production from the Gold Coin is running at 13 tons a day, a large portion of the ore coming from the new level at 400 feet depth, although all portions of the mine are being worked, and an enormous amount of development work is kept constantly under way. The chute in the bottom has been carried on for 200 feet. It shows continuous ore of a much better grade, although not in as large quantity as in the upper working. The hanging wall of the vein has not yet been reached, and it is confidently expected that a wide body of mill dirt will be found along it. The distance between the walls at the 400-foot depth is fully 40 feet.

REPORT DENIED.

Current Rumors to the Effect That Portland Recently Shipped Very Rich Ore is Not Confirmed.

Several days ago a Gazette reporter was informed upon apparently good authority that Portland had recently shipped a car load of ore valued at $100,000. Owing to the absence from the city of Portland officials no official confirmation of the matter could be obtained.

Yesterday the rumor was carried to Mr. Frank Peck, who was asked if there was any foundation to the report. He simply said: "I have not heard of any such shipment."

The Gazette's informant is connected with a rival company, and he insisted upon two different occasions that the report was true.

SALE OF THE COLORADO.

Tais Eldora Claim, on the East Side of Chittenden Mountain, Sold for $10,000.

Reports from Eldora say that the Cora O. claim, situated on the east side of Chittenden mountain, has been sold by Judge Hicks and others to some of the officials of the Santa Fe railroad for $10,000, to hold and lease, but a straight cut sale. The same parties sold to the same persons the Thunder and Dread Not claims, situated on the west side of Mineral mountain. The Thunder has a three-foot vein, which runs over 30 ounces in silver, and over $6.00 in gold, 12 feet from the surface.

The Ironsides lode, situated on the northeast slope of Chittenden, is developing into a rich paying property. The property is owned by Morrison and Troy, formerly of Cripple Creek. It is being developed by a tunnel going in on the vein, which is five feet wide. The mineral presents one peculiarity in that it combines sulphides with tellurium. What is generally called the first class runs about $100 per ton, while the second grade runs a little over $35. The owners are now pushing the work on the mine for all there is in it, and will soon begin regular shipments. The mouth of the tunnel is but a few feet above the level of North Fork creek, and about 500 feet south of the famous Denver group.

The Ready Cash Group.

The Ready Cash group of mines is situated on the east slope of Chittenden mountain, and is being worked through a tunnel which is well timbered. Two veins have been cut in driving the tunnel, one of which runs several dollars per ton. The Ready Cash vein is four feet wide on the surface, and the mineral runs from $20 to $100 per ton. The owners of this promising property were the late Baron Von Richthofen and T. K. Murry of Denver. The entire property consists of six claims, all of which will be operated through the Ready Cash tunnel. The mountain is very steep at that point, and depth will be made rapidly. This company also owns the Grace group on Mineral mountain. This group of fifteen claims adjoins the Cora O. claim, 200 feet wide, which carries about $10 across the entire dike on the surface. The one is a concentrating proposition, and is regarded as a valuable property by the people of the district.

The West Virginia lode, situated on Mineral mountain, is owned by Stoth & Tanner, who are now working the property. It has a five-foot vein, which, in a whole, runs $6 per ton.

All the above mentioned properties are situated on the mountain ridgeline the growing camp of Grand Island, which is a little over three miles west and some north of Eldora. The camp now has a population of 75 houses, including stores, dwellings and lodging houses.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

Record of the Carloads Sent out During the First Quarter of May, as Compared With Last Year.

The carload ore shipment from Eldora for the first quarter of May, 1898, were as follows: Enterprise 9, Black Hawk 6, Allegheny 1, Emma J. 1, C. O. & M. Co. ores 1, total 18. The shipment for corresponding period last year are: Jan. 1 to May 2, inclusive, 365 cars, 1895 Jan. 1 to May 2, 1897, inclusive, 175 cars, same period last year, 50 car.

The concentrator is now working on Mediterranean ore, and is making a good showing.

It is almost certain that the Rico-Aspen properties will resume operations within the next 30 days.

J. W. Burns is now extracting ore from a three-foot carbonate lead that runs better than $100 per ton.

Brown and Partners are shipping concentrating ore from the New York to the Rico Concentrating and Milling company.

The first shipment of lone ore made by the Rico Concentrating and Milling company occurred last week and went to Pueblo.

Thurlow, Hutton & Williams have commenced brick houses on the Wilkinson and is working good steel force, on that property as well as the South Park.

Downey & Little are pushing the work of sinking to bed rock on their Dolores river placers. They intend to work the ground on an extensive scale during the present season.

TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT.

No Decision Yet Reached in the Matoa Injunction Suit On Trial In Denver.

In the United States circuit court at Denver Tuesday the case of the Matoa Gold Mining company, asking an injunction against the Chicago-Cripple Creek Gold Mining company, was argued and taken under advisement.

The suit is the outgrowth of conflicting claims at Gold Pass lode, No. 1, at Cripple Creek, owned by the Matoa company. It is alleged that the Chicago-Cripple Creek Gold Mining company, which worked a tunnel crossing the shaft of the Matoa firm, took from the lode ore valued at $50,000 before suit was instituted and $50,000 more after the power of the courts was invoked.

In its bill, the Matoa Gold Mining company states that its claim was located November 12, 189 , and that on December 11, 189 , entry was made and patent issued. Subsequently the proorietorship of the claim was transferred from the original owners to the Matoa company. On June 29, 1892, the Chicago-Cripple Creek Gold Tunnel and Mining Site company, with the necessary legal formalities, took possession of and worked a tunnel which intersected upon the reserves of the Matoa company. It is claimed that the claim to this property is illegal, as the land was already held. Furthermore, the Matoa people say that by virtue of exceptions against it, the Chicago-Cripple Creek company is really insolvent.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

Mineral Surveys Approved by the U. S. Surveyor General for Colorado During the Week Ending May 7, 1898.

12149 Denver—Day Springs and Spring Day Extension lodes.
12151 Pueblo—Gold Field, North Slope and Connected lodes.
12529 Pueblo—Shafford.
12531 Pueblo—Uranium and Shilling lodes.
12527 Denver—Big John.
12361 Pueblo—St. Charles.
12179 A. & B., Gunnison—Mecanger, Uncle Sam No. 1, Magnet and Queen No. 2 lodes, and The Cortland M. S.
2266. Denver—Free Coinage.
12556 Denver—C. S. Clayton, W. H. Clark, Great Mogul and Matchless lodes.

Amended Work, G. L. O.

662, Leadville—Ypsilanti.
10547, Pueblo—Minnie Hill, Gold Leaf, Blocking Bird and Sunflower lodes.
7957, Pueblo—Lottie May.
7581, Am., Pueblo—Half Moon and Harlem II lodes.
9611, Am., Pueblo—Newmarket.
8813, Am., Pueblo—April Fool.

Affidavits of $500 Expenditure Issued.

12381, Leadville—Little Percy and Wanderer lodes.
10952, Pueblo—Benton.
12299, Pueblo—Priscilla and Pocahontas lodes.
12164, Pueblo—Treasure of Al.
9678, Pueblo—Liberty et al.

Richard Le Bert, Surveyor General.

CRIPPLE CREEK VARIA NOTES.

The Owners of the Caledonia Will Give the Property a Fair Test.

The English owners of the Caledonia, situated a short distance south of town, on the west slope of Gold hill, have not given up hope of developing the property into a pay proposition. They have up to date expended in the neighborhood of $15,000 on the property of the claim and development work and evidently are within to put in as much more to prove whether the property is entitled to be called a mine or not.

A contract has been let to sink a new two-compartment shaft to a depth of 200 feet. It is to be 7x9 feet in the clear, and will be called Cripple Creek shaft, north of the old incline shaft. Mr. R. Davis, the well-known contractor, has secured the job and it could not be better well be able to end, with machine drills, at the rate of four feet per day. Three shifts will be employed. He has already erected a house on the old workings, and will do considerable drifting and crosscutting. There is enough of the blood of the Caledonia to meet all expenses, even if we should fail in opening up new and richer ore bodies.

Mitchell and McCormick are sinking some more on their lease on the Inchem. A two carload shipment was sent out today that will average close to $50 per ton.

It is reported that a good strike has been made in one of the old drifts on the Lee hill company's property. Two feet of ore has been cut in the drift on the Bonanza vein, on the bottom of the winze west at a little over $50 and $70 per ton. The mines looking to much life well and the output last month will show an increase of 25 per cent over April. The good showing on this property has encouraged Colorado Springs and Denver people to develop their prospects and once again this sterling camp of the county is being prospected on all sides.

CONNECTION MADE.

Workings of the Sun and Moon and the Garden Are Completed.

Report from Central City says that connection was made last Saturday evening with the Sun and Moon mine from the recently worked of the Garden mine, both of which are situated just over the Gilpin line in the head of Gill on gulch, Idaho district, Clear Creek county. The former is owned by the Sun and Moon Mining company, the stockholders in which are New York and Ohio capitalists. It is a well-known property and has produced ore carrying very high percentage of gold value. The Garden is worked by the Garden Lode company, whose stockholders are principally Denver capital, residing in Denver. The property has for some month past been worked under the management of Fortunatty Dessasso of Central, who is also interested in the company. There probably will be a lawsuit ensue if matters do not amicably settled, the Garden lode running along the side of the Sun and Moon a number of years. A representative of the Denver parties interested is now there looking after their interests.

THE ELKTON FIGHT.

What Some Opposing Brokers Have to Say Concerning the Stock.

The fight on Elkton is coming warm and the brokers who do not have a very high regard for the stock at its present figures do not hesitate to express their opinions. Some extracts from the last Gazette letter of H. L. Farm & Co. will serve to illustrate the feeling of those who are recognized as prominent anti-Elkton men. The letter says in part:

There have been developments of considerable importance since the issuance of our last market letter. Among the most favorable nature have been the increase in the Portland dividend from 5 to 6 per share, accompanied by reports of a wonderfully rich body of ore discovered in the lower workings. And this report is probably substantially correct although we do not know that it has been officially verified, or in any event it is even more certain today than it ever was before that the Portland is a bonanza mine, or, more correctly speaking, a group of many mines. Worked through a great central opening, and it would be more than small to doubt that value of pay ore will have been continuously "pay" from the surface to a depth of 500 feet should not continue down to great depth, and we have no hesitation in repeating the opinion we have many times before expressed that the Portland will be a dividend paying property for many years to come, and we can conscientiously advise our clients who wish to make an investment to be held for a lengthy period, with a fair certainty of steady returns, to buy this stock.

The great improvement in value experienced from the Little Pittsburg also is noteworthy and exceptional, and instead of being, as was formerly thought to be the case, a comparatively small mining proposition it has developed into one of the best properties in Cripple Creek. While a comparatively new mine and not "proved up" to anything like the extent of the Portland, we yet consider that the fact of the chief owners absolutely holding on to all their stock is sufficient evidence of their belief in the value of their property, and we therefore feel fully justified in recommending the purchase of any small floating blocks that may be offered close to the present market quotation. The company is very prompt in publishing monthly its financial status.

The John on lease on the High Moon claim of the Matoa company, on Gold hill, has been making quite a remarkable showing for the past six weeks, and with a goodly amount of cash in the treasury (upwards of $25,000), no debts, a careful supervision of the mine and a generally capable management, the stock at about 15c is a good gamble. We consider it worth that price and on a bullish market, and especially with a constantly growing treasury, it ought to show a good profit.

The Gold Coin is a great property. The Portland, Strong, Independence and Gold Coin are undoubtedly the best mines in Cripple Creek. It is to be noted that they are all on Battle mountain. While three other hills in the camp, namely Bull, Gold and Raven, have each produced a goodly quantity in the aggregate and here are still some good mines on two of them, yet it is generally recognized that Battle mountain is and is destined to continue the great hill of Cripple Creek and in fact one of the richest ever discovered.

Portland, Gold Coin, Lillie and Matoa are our favorite stocks. We believe in them mainly. We have confidence in their management. There are also others that are speculation, pure and simple, worth good purchases, and some of them perhaps are not selling above the real intrinsic value of their mines or prospects.

There are others which we consider are selling above their real or intrinsic value. And our opinion is based solely upon the figures made, that is, upon the net results.

Lake Lillie at 22c and 23, million shares, about a half million dollars for property. We do not believe it would bring in the market half the sum it we do not think that the showing made by the mine in the past 18 months would justify an expectation that, one or for $2,000,000, that stock with its feature of the investment, would ever be entitled to the purchase for profits. Of course there is always a speculative, possible value that is hard to estimate, but the history of mines generally, that sooner or later, upon a flooding, or, of course, depth, the Annie Lee, which is made up to other the mentioned people, but it is good to have there. It is a good mine to come out about paying, but the average value is very small.

Union Consolidated. With four months in the treasury to pay last month's dividend, with all big producing stock gone, and with practically no known property, right that we know of, we cannot quote it as property worth $1,000.

The showing made by the Moon-Anchor mine for a few months past is excellent, but admittedly a non-dividend paying property, well at least and more so, plus $5 cents to complete, relatively high figures. We think Moon-Anchor the property is very high price.

Taken when we consider its comparatively and moreover, is the highest stock on the market. It appears, on name from the source of the information, to believe of the total net earnings for the six months period prior to April 1st, 1898, not more than a single 2% dividend for the same period. This statement is in contradiction to the report coming from the same source that the amount remaining in the treasury after the April dividend was paid did not amount to so much as $20,000 [illegible] improved position. It is probable, and there is a chance to think of it, that the company took good advantage of the high price for its stock, drove the best level, by some means, quickly enough to have the dividend paying over Elkton over, especially as it has for a number of months portrayed generally believed that the Walker workings practically been below the second level and that the ore in their lower levels is of very low grade and comes from the Elkton, as distinguished from their Walker vein in the Elkton fourth level south. It belongs to the general stockholder to be aware of the opportunity created by this boom, and we believe the annual election in June.

With upper notes a freedom of opinion now generally exercised and expressed with reference to mining stocks. The growth in this direction is very, illy borne both by the few individuals engaged in mining business and who and them are personally interested in purchase and sale of stock, as well as by another very large element who are loud to be in a state of hot or indignation at the mining business for facts and greater freedom of expression should actually be all in opposition of the facts relating to the ore and share stock dealt in in the east and in Europe and Asia, in all probability, could not be sold for an price today. As a rule brokers who [illegible] publish the truth regarding the value of different investments and those who [illegible] poor prospect [illegible] mine prices and thus kill off possible future market for stocks of some value, we are quite content to let the public reach their own conclusions.

And, as to "Bad mouthing the Cripple Creek district in general have been not abroad or anywhere, whatever, or to avoid any inquiry among the so-called Pharaohs, and fully justifies in the assertion that were this information in such form of a direct statement it could properly be denominated a vital, malicious falsehood.

THE COLORADO.

What the State has Done in the Past and an Estimate of Her Future Production.

The fact market letter issued by the Kendrick Promotion company of Denver gives some interesting figures on Colorado's gold production. The letter says, in part:

"The constant increase in the production of gold from Colorado is a wonder even to the oldest residents, familiar with its resources and it now appears from the reports of the Denver mint and smelters as if the production during 1898 would be a month, in excess of the estimates made, at the beginning of the year. It was then thought that the output would be from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, an advance of something like 25 per cent, over the production of 1897. But the reports of the United States branch mint, from the mint of production from old mine and new ones, since the first of the year, warrant the production of a possible output of $40,000,000.

"This is clearly shown by a comparison of the Denver mint receipts for the first four months of this year, amounting to $9,065,275.92, and the first four months of 1897, amounting to $2,702,055.66, an increase of 125 per cent. Last year with a total yield of $22,000,000 gold for the state the Denver mint receipts amounted to $12,000,000 in round numbers. If the proportion of receipts during the first four months is maintained throughout the year, the mint will take in $36,000,000 during the year, and the production of the state will be $40,000,000. In 1896 Colorado lead all the states of the Union in the production of gold, producing considerably over one-third of the total output of the United States, leading California by over $2,000,000. Our estimate for Colorado for 1898 is $30,000,000 production in the yellow metal, it also still leads all the states of the Union in the production of silver, yielding over two-fifths of the total output. As shown above, the receipts for the first four months of 1897 amounted to $2,702,055.66; at the same rate, the receipts for the year would have been $8,106,165.98, or nearly $5,000,000 less than they actually were. This shows what is well understood in mining circles, that the first four months of the year produce much less in proportion than the remaining months, as many of the mines in the higher mountains ship but little ore during the winter months and the roads are not opened until May or June.

"The progress in the mines justifies the estimate made. Several new districts which last year did not produce anything worth mentioning will this year be large producers, while the results of deep mining operations now in full swing demonstrate that the mines of Colorado grow into larger and richer production as depth is gained, a few instances of which may be cited:

"One of the most important strikes is that recently made in the great Portland mine of the Cripple Creek district, which has paid in dividends $1,357,000, and much more than the total money invested in the properties. At the 900-foot level, a large body of ore was encountered in a second and parallel vein even richer than the regular workings. Last advices are to the effect that 27 tons of select ore taken from this rich chute netted more than $50,000, while the extent of the ore body has been shown to be very large and yet not fully exposed.

"The Victor is producing very heavily with wonderfully rich ore bodies held in reserve that can at any time be used to increase its production to a phenomenal degree. It is now hoisting 230 tons daily of average grade ore, and has a plant capable of producing 500 tons per day. The developments in the tenth and tenth-levels are far in excess of the present output, and are more than a year in advance of production and constantly gaining. When it is considered that this mine produced little during the greater part of last year the increase from this source alone can be imagined.

"Another great mine that was out of production during the greater part of last year is the Tom Boy, which has now developed in its deep workings remarkably large and rich pay ore again demonstrating the importance of deep mining and the fact that even the greatest Colorado mines have not yet showed their capacity. The Tom Boy paid about $1,000,000 profit from the upper workings.

"In addition, there are the great copper-gold discoveries in Paradox valley, among the most valuable copper-gold discoveries of this decade. The developments made show them to be continuous and rich, the great values found on the surface being maintained throughout the workings. This west district, with the surrounding La Sal mountains, rich in copper and gold veins, will in the near future become an important factor in the mineral production of Colorado. All these facts warrant the assertion that Colorado grows greater every day."

RUSSELL GULCH SALE.

Large and Valuable Mining Property in This Section Recently Changed Owners.

R. D. Sterling, the new manager of the Topeka mine, in the Russell Gulch district, which recently was sold by Henry P. Lowe of Denver to E. C. Sterling of St. Louis, the well-known president of the Hydraulic Pressed Brick company of that city, has taken possession of the property for the purchaser, who is his father. The sale includes the East and West Topeka mines, covering 2,000 linear feet on that vein as well as six other patented claims contiguous to the Topeka, all of which can be worked through the Topeka workings by a series of crosscuts from the latter vein. The rich body of gold bearing ore which Mr. Lowe has passed through has been found to be 500 feet in length by 165 feet in depth. The new manager will retain the services of Mr. Harris, who was the underground foreman of Mr. Lowe. His practical knowledge of the property and its workings will form a valuable acquisition to the new manager. As soon as the new skipway can be placed the main shaft of the Topeka will be connected with the shaft on the West Topeka, which hereafter will be kept the deepest, as it is situated down the mountain side, there being quite a difference in the altitude. By keeping this the deepest, and placing a pump in the same will greatly lessen the cost of drainage of the properties. Levels east and west from both shafts have been commenced to connect the two shafts. The output of the Topeka is to be increased to 50 or 75 tons daily of stamp mill ore, which will be crushed at the Randolph 50-stamp slow-drop mill in Black Hawk. The mine is connected with the Gilpin Tramway's main track by a siding back from Quartz hill, which, of itself, is an important acquisition in the great saving it will prove over shipping the ore mined to the stamp mills and sampling works, as also will lessen the expense of delivering coal and other supplies used at the mine.

The incline of the Topeka vein to the north is 43 degrees 35 minutes, which necessitates the use of large iron skips for hoisting purposes. The present depth of the east shaft is 110 feet on an incline and vertically not to exceed 700 feet.

Since Mr. Lowe took charge some time ago for the eastern syndicate, who secured an option on it from the former companies operating it, he has accomplished 1,400 feet of development work in sinking the main shafts and winzes and extending levels. With the amount of ground now open it will not tax the capacity of the mine to increase its output to 75 tons daily. The management will keep up deeper development work in order to always have large ore bodies in reserve to draw upon should he meet with pinched ground in doing development work. In short, he proposes to profit in this respect by the failures made by others, which was due to overexhausting mining properties.

New Mining Company.

The certificate of incorporation of the Amsden Mining company of Victor, with a capital stock of $100,000 to operate in El Paso county, was filed Friday in Denver with the secretary of state by F. H. Smith, L. R. Brown, Henry Deltz, James Ersengey and Otto B. Amsden.

THE ENTERPRISE.

The Enterprise at Eldora has Been Sold for $30,000.

BIG STRIKE ON VILLAGE BELLE.

Ore Carrying $30,000 to the Ton Reported to have Been Found in that Property—C. E. Cady, a Well-Known Cripple Creek Miner, will Go to Eldora in the Interests of Colorado Springs People.

The sale of the Enterprise, located on Spencer mountain, adjoining the Village Belle, upon which a big strike was recently made, is practically completed. The prospective change of ownership was referred to in yesterday's Gazette, and the details given. It was stated that the price asked was $60,000 and that the sale hinged more on the nature of the payment than the price. It was reported that the prospective purchasers objected to a full settlement until the property shall have been patented, but the completion of the sale undoubtedly means that the entire purchase price has been paid down and the deal definitely closed. The price paid for the Enterprise was $30,000 and not $60,000, as previously reported. Mr. J. A. McClurg, the son-in-law of David H. Moffat of Denver, was the actual purchaser.

(Striking on the Village Belle.

The latest excitement at Eldora was furnished by the Village Belle, in which a big strike is reported. The ore is said to run $30,000 to the ton, and while this figure cannot be authenticated it is certain that ore of exceptional richness has been found in the property.

Colorado Springs people are taking an active interest in Eldora just as they did in Cripple Creek. A number of them are on the ground in person and others have or will have active representatives there. Messrs. McNeal and Currie of this city yesterday completed arrangements to send C. E. Cady of Cripple Creek to the new camp as a prospector. Mr. Cady will go at once.

Eldora Notes.

Mr. Charles Clark, one of the best-known mining men in the state, who was formerly with R. P. Davis & Co., of this city, was in town yesterday. He recently completed the sale of the Harriet, one of his properties, to parties from Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Clark owns several very promising claims at Eldora, among them the Anna B., and he Rose Ea, and a new one that he has named the Admiral Dewey, that was located since the splendid naval victory at Manila. The Admiral Dewey is on Bryan mountain, which is looked upon as one of the good sections of the camp.

COLORADO SPRINGS CAPITAL.

It is, as Usual, Active in Aiding Another New District.

Colorado Springs capital, as usual, is aiding another new district in coming to the front. Mr. Notz of the "Spa," has invested in the Mule Pass district, which lies just east of the Baca grant in the lower path of the San Luis valley, and has already opened up a fine body of free milling ore. Since the decision in the grant case, many prospectors and miners are moving close to the Sangre de Cristo range and are opening up considerable new territory. Harrison & Schenck are running their new mill on ore taken from their group of eight claims, two of which are in steady pay.

GOOD STRIKE AT SILVERTON.

High Grade Silver Ore Has Been Cut in the North Star Mine.

News has just been received that the North Star (Simon's) people have cut a fine body of ore in the cross-cut tunnel which they are running to connect beneath their Black canon workings, says the Silverton Miner. The ore body is not of the main ore chute, but some 75 feet ahead of it, and 225 feet below the fifth level. This ore body is encountered about 750 feet from the mouth of the cross-cut on which Mr. Crooker has and 250 feet this winter, and it is out at right angles. In 70 feet more the great North Star chute and vein will be cut by the cross-cut, and quantities and qualities of ore will then come from Mount Solomon. The North Star vein is over 100 feet wide, and it is thought that this new ore body is but another of the many rich streaks running through it. There are now three carloads already out which will run in the neighborhood of 500 ounces silver per ton.

Silverton Mining Notes.

Charles Newman, who is interested with Denver men in the Gold and Silver Lions, in Picayune gulch, proposes to work the property on an extensive scale this season and will probably put up a mill. The Gold Lion, which is the richest of the two, has a streak of ore six inches thick that is worth $70 per ton and six feet of milling ore worth $16 per ton. The Silver Lion is also a fine milling proposition.

C. T. Gregory, a New York mining expert, was at Silverton this week to examine the Red and Bonito company's properties, and on his report the company expects to raise the necessary money to put up a mill this season. While there Mr. Gregory went down as far as the Oro tunnel to study the Deer park formation. Mr. Gregory was very favorably impressed.

D. McClean, of Salida, has bonded and leased the Copper King, in the Turret district, for $120,000, for himself and others. They are prospecting the property thoroughly before adopting a plan for future development.

GOOD WORDS FOR LILLIE.

Resume of What This Mine Has Accomplished—Its Present Excellent Condition.

In the last weekly market letter, issued yesterday, the Crosby-Ehrich syndicate says some good words for Lillie, and other properties. The letter says, in part:

"We know of few properties which so clearly demonstrate the large fortunes which are to be made by judicious mining in the Cripple Creek district as does the history of the Lillie Gold Mining company. The surface territory owned by this company is less than seven acres. In 1895 the property made only two shipments netting $1,200. It was then purchased by local capitalists at a cost of less than $70,000, and the "Lillie" company was thereupon organized. In 1896 the net smelter returns from the property amounted to a little over $28,000, and the stock was selling freely on our market at from 6 to 12 cents per share. For 1897 the net smelter returns had increased to $181,000. In January 1898 the net production of this property, in excess of all smelting and mining charges of every nature whatsoever, was about $23,000; for February about $21,000, and for March about $18,000. The developments upon the lower levels show an ore body which in extent and grade, is almost unrivalled even in Cripple Creek. The books of the company show that they are spending twice as much money in the mine for ore development as for the extraction of mineral. The company will no doubt, in addition to its regular one cent per share monthly dividend, pay extra dividends sufficient to make the total dividends of the year twenty cents per share. The reserves can safely be put down at over half a million dollars. The stock sold yesterday on our market at 91½ cents per share, and we consider it an excellent investment at that price. Although the extent of surface territory is not great, yet the company controls 1,200 feet on the vein. The management of the company is of the most conservative and economical character, which is always an element of importance to prudent investors. The capitalization is one million shares, of which one hundred thousand shares still remain in the treasury. The value of this property, therefore, based upon the number of shares issued, and upon the market value of the stock, is today over $810,000 as compared with its cost price of less than $70,000 about two and one-half years ago. It is safe to say, however, that the property could not, at the present time, be purchased for a round million dollars.

"The surprising leap of Elkton from 51 to 86 within less than three weeks, is due not only to the discomfiture of the bear movement, but also to the extraordinarily favorable developments which have taken place in the mine itself. Richer ore has been found in various directions, and the extraordinary ore chute above the first level, from which the greater part of the Elkton earnings were taken in the past, has now been rediscovered on the second level with the length of the chute equally extended, and with its grade equally rich. Since the change of management at the Elkton mine, the company has done 1,550 feet of drifting, on the various levels, 1,240 feet of upraising, 770 feet of cross-cutting. It has sunk the shaft 75 feet below the 400-foot level—has put in two new boilers, has completely worked over and refitted three old boilers, has built houses over the ore bins, has put in new hoister with house-covering, has purchased a carload of steel rails with 25 new ore cars, has put in six-inch steam line from surface to bottom, and, after paying for all these improvements and development work, with any number of big additional expenses, the property has earned over $80,000 net. Now that these extraordinary expenses have been met, and more especially because of the fact that these increasing rich ore bodies have been discovered, the Elkton earnings ought to rise with every month. It can be said, however, that the management will make no effort toward sensational display in the way of earnings, but will continue to distribute its ore extraction to all parts of the mine. We have repeatedly declared that, in our opinion, the Elkton mine was only fractionally explored above the 400-foot level, and we now more than ever, incline to that opinion. The regular dividends of 2 cents a share per month will be continued, and we advise the purchase of Elkton stock at present figures.

"If the experts who, in former years, doubted the continuity of the Cripple Creek ore chutes in depth, could see the marvelous gold ore which is now coming out from the lowest levels of the Portland mine at a depth of about 900 feet below the surface, they would blush because of the egregiousness of their foolhardy assertions. Keen observers here are more and more convinced that the Portland is a great, phenomenal mine, and that its future production will yet astonish the mining world. The aim of the management is simply to extract sufficient ore to continue the regular payment of 1½ cents per share monthly dividends, and it is safe to say that this regular dividend will now fall to the lot of the happy stockholders for many years to come. The water difficulty with which the Portland had to contend, has been rapidly decreasing, thus eliminating one danger to continuous and profitable operation. We think that those who will purchase Portland now, at its present price of about 95 cents, and will hold it as an investment, can be sure of a return of at least 18 per cent. per annum for an indefinite period.

"One of the elements of the decline in the price of Moon-Anchor has been the change of dividends from monthly to quarterly payments. This change has, at its introduction, seemingly jarred upon the market and displeased near-by stockholders, many of whom at once rushed to sell. We can say, however, that many of our clients, more especially European stockholders, prefer quarterly dividends and that the ultimate result of this innovation will, in our judgment, inure to the market value of Moon-Anchor stock.

"The Gold Coin Mining and Leasing company is proceeding steadily and rapidly with its development, employing now over 175 men in its various workings. The shaft has now reached a depth of 420 feet. The 400-foot level shows a vein which is even greater than as opened in the upper levels, averaging from eight to 30 feet in width, with continued average value of about $30 per ton. The production, we are informed, is about 135 tons a day. This company now holds in its treasury about $75,000 in cash and 400,000 shares of the stock of the Mt. Rosa company. It is the intention of the Gold Coin directors, we are informed, to continue monthly dividends of 1 cent per share until an accumulation of several hundred thousand dollars in the treasury has been reached.

"The properties of the Matoa company continue in their favorable development. This company owns 56 acres of patented ground, the most valuable of which territory is situated on Gold hill. Twelve leases are in operation. Of these, two lessees have struck rich veins and the royalties now coming to the company from them aggregate nearly $7,000 per month. We know that the best informed insiders consider this stock worth more than double its present market value, and we think that investors who purchase at present prices will reap an early and decided profit.

"In a general way it can be said that the Cripple Creek district is forging ahead in its brilliant career, and that it offers today a safe and exceedingly attractive field for the investment and operation of capital."

Hull City Placer.

Another shipment of high grade ore was sent out today from the Killum and Oglevie lease on the Hull City placer. The shipment consisted of 800 sacks of ore, some running as high as ten ounces in gold to the ton.

Work in the Raven tunnel will be resumed Monday morning. Some days ago the contract expired under which work was being carried on and the time since then has been utilized in putting the boilers in first class condition. Arrangements have been perfected by which work will proceed steadily from now on. The tunnel will be connected by upraise with the drift which is being extended to meet it from the old Gregory shaft. This will give good air for the whole workings. As soon as air is secured drifting will be resumed on what is known as the Snowy Range vein, which was cut by the tunnel some time ago.

Cole and Hankey are sinking steadily on their lease on the Lost Lillie, one of the Copper Mountain company's claims. Today at a depth of 65 feet the vein showed up good and strong 30 inches across and assayed the whole width $9.50 to the ton. The Lost Lillie lies to the southeast of the Fluorine.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Thursday, May 12, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Argentum J.	21	23	2500
Anaconda	35	50	200
Cripple C. Con.	8¼	9	....
Elkton Con.	82¾	83	7000
El Paso	6¾	7	1000
Favorite	2½	....	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	26½	....	....
Ingham Con.	5¼	....	....
Isabella	23¼	23½	3000
Jack Pot	3⅛	3⅜	....
Lillie	89½	91	400
Matoa	14⅝	15⅛	1000
Mollie Gibson	20	22½	....
Moon Anchor	71½	72¼	3800
Pharmacist	....	5⅝	5000
Portland	93¾	94	2500
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3¼	4	....
Theresa	....	6½	....
Union	11¼	11½	22500
Work	2⅛	2⅝	1000

Prospects.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	1⅛	....	....
Banner	....	....	....
Bob Lee	0025	003	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
C. C. G. Ex.	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	....	....	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Des Moines	0085	1	....
Franklin	0025	006	....
Fanny Rawlings	15	16⅝	....
Findley	2¼	2⅜	7000
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	007	0095	....
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	12¾	13	....
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	....	....	....
Oriole	0075	009	....
Trachyte	009	1	....

Unlisted.

Sacremento, 1,000 at 2.
Ophir, 4,000 at 9.
Mt. Beauty, 4,500 at 1¼, 1½ and 1⅝.
Keystone, 1,000 at 4⅜.
Ironclad, 4,000 at 1½.
Gold Sovereign, 5,000 at 2¾.
Garfield Consolidated, 600 at 14½ and 15.
Emma Aimee, 1,600 at $3 per 1,000.

Friday, May 13, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales
Argentum J.	23¼	24	5850
Anaconda	37	47	....
C. C. Con.	8¼	8⅝	....
Elkton Con.	81⅝	81¾	29500
El Paso	6½	7	....
Favorite	2½	....	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	24	....	....
Ingham Con.	6	6½	5500
Isabella	22¾	23½	....
Jack Pot	3⅛	3⅜	....
Lillie	89	91	....
Matoa	14¾	15¼	....
Mollie Gibson	20½	24½	....
Moon Anchor	70	70⅞	....
Pharmacist	4¾	5¼	5000
Portland	94	94⅝	1160
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3⅝	4	6000
Theresa	6	6½	....
Union	10¾	11	....
Work	2¼	2⅜	....

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	1⅞	2¼	....
Banner	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
C. and C. C.	....	....	....
C. C. Gold Ex.	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	....	....	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	....	....
Franklin	002	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	15½	16½	....
Findley	2⅜	2½	5000
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	....	....	....
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	13	....	....
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	....	....	....
Oriole	0075	....	....
Pilgrim Con.	....	....	....
Silver Gold	....	....	....
Trachyte	009	1	....

Unlisted.

Republic, 1,000 at 2½.
Mt. Beauty, 5,000 at 1½ and 1⅝.
Kimberly, 1,000 at 1.
Keystone, 500 at 4½.
Ironclad, 5,000 at 1¾ and 2.
Garfield Consolidated, 500 at 14¼.
Battle Mountain Consolidated, 3,000 at 18.
American Consolidated, 1,000 at 1.

Saturday, May 14, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales
Argentum J.	23¼	....	1300
Anaconda	35	48	....
Cripple C. Con.	8	8⅝	....
Elkton Con.	81½	82	9600
El Paso	6¾	6⅞	2000
Favorite	2½	....	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	2⅛	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Ingham Con.	5¼	6⅛	....
Isabella	....	23¼	2500
Jack Pot	3¼	3⅜	1000
Lillie	89	91	300
Matoa	14¾	....	....
Mollie Gibson	20	25	....
Moon Anchor	70¾	71	600
Pharmacist	4¾	5¼	....
Portland	94	94½	2500
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3¼	4	2000
Theresa	6⅜	6½	1000
Union	10⅞	11	1500
Work	2¼	2¼	1000

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	2⅛	2⅜	....
Banner	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	003	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
C. C. G. Ex.	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	....	....	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	....	....
Franklin	0025	006	....
Fanny Rawlings	15½	16	1000
Findley	2¼	....	25000
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	1000
Magnet Rock	007	....	....
Marion Gold	0065	0075	....
Mount Rosa	....	....	....
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	....	....	....
Oriole	007	....	1000
Pilgrim Con.	....	....	....
Silver Gold	....	....	....
Trachyte	....	....	....

Unlisted.

Gold Coin, [illegible]
Garfield Consolidated, 100 at 15.
Arcadia Consolidated, 1,000 at 1⅛.
Mt. Beauty, 2,000 at 1⅝.
Battle Mountain Consolidated, 11,000 at 17⅞, 18 and 18¼.

COLORADO SPRINGS BOARD OF TRADE AND MINING EXCHANGE.

Thursday, May 12, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	1⅛	1½	....
Bankers	....	....	....
Blue Bird	....	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	8⅞	9¼	....
Dante	....	....	....
Enterprise	....	....	....
Elkton Con.	82	83	....
El Paso Gold	6¾	7	....
Fanny Rawlings	....	....	....
Favorite	....	....	....
Garfield Grouse	....	....	....
Gold Standard	....	....	....
Gold King	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	0065	0082	....
Ironclad	....	....	....
Isabella	23	23⅞	....
Jack Pot	3⅛	3⅜	....
Jefferson	....	....	....
Matoa	....	....	....
Mollie Gibson	....	....	....
Moon Anchor	72	71½	....
Ophir	....	....	....
Portland	....	....	....
Pharmacist	5¾	5⅞	....
Sacremento	....	....	....
Theresa	6	6⅛	....
Temomj	5	6	....
Work	2⅛	3	....

Prospects.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Alamo	....	....	....
Aola	....	....	....
Acacia	....	3½	....
American Con.	....	....	....
Ben Hur	....	....	....
Blue Bell	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Buckhorn	0057	....	....
Colo. City and Man.	....	....	....
Creede and C. C.	1	1¼	....
Colfax	003	005	....
Comet	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	006	....
Flower of the West	007	005	....
Findley	2¼	2¾	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	006	009	....
Golden Age	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	....	....	....
Keystone	4	....	....
Mount Rosa	....	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	1½	1⅞	....
Magna Charta	0065	....	....
New Haven	0075	....	....
Oriole	0067	1	....
Pappoose	004	....	....
Princess	....	....	....
Ramona	....	....	....
Reno	....	008	....
Rattler	1½	1⅝	....
Six Points	....	3¼	....
Specimen	3	....	....
Trachyte	008	....	....

Friday, May 13, 1898.

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	23	24½	....
Arcadia Con.	1	1¼	....
Bankers	....	6½	....
Blue Bird	....	9	....
C. C. Con.	....	....	....
Dante	....	....	....
Enterprise	....	....	....
Elkton Con.	80½	82¼	....
El Paso	6¾	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	....	18	....
Favorite	....	....	....
Garfield Grouse	....	....	....
Gold Standard	....	....	....
Gold King	52	56	1000
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	....	....	....
Ironclad	....	....	....
Isabella	23	....	500
Jack Pot	3⅛	3½	....
Jefferson	4	6	....
Matoa	....	....	....
Mollie Gibson	....	....	....
Moon Anchor	....	....	....
Nugget	....	....	....
Orphan Bell	....	....	....
Ophir	....	....	....
Portland	....	....	....
Pharmacist	4¾	5¼	....
Sacremento	....	....	....
Theresa	6¼	6½	....
Temomj	5	6	....
Union	....	....	....
Work	2¼	2⅜	....

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Aola	....	....	....
Acacia	2¾	....	....
Alamo	1¾	....	....
American Con.	....	....	....
Ben Hur	2⅜	2¾	....
Blue Bell	1⅞	2⅛	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Buckhorn	008	1	....
C. C. and M.	1	1⅝	11000
C. and C. C.	2¾	....	....
Colfax	003	005	....
Comet	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	....	....
Flower of the West	005	0057	....
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	....	....	....
Golden Age	....	006	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	....	006	....
Keystone	4	....	....
Mount Rosa	....	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	1	1⅝	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
New Haven	008	....	....
Oriole	0065	009	....
Pappoose	0045	006	....
Rattler	1½	1¾	....
Republic	2¼	2¾	....
Squaw Mt. Tun.	004	008	....
Six Points	2½	3¼	....
Specimen	3	....	....
Trachyte	0095	1	2000

Additional Sales.

Atlantic & Pacific, 10,000 at 75c per 1,000.

Saturday, May 14, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	1	1¼	....
Bankers	....	....	....
Blue Bird	....	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	8¾	8⅞	....
Dante	5	9	....
Enterprise	....	....	....
Elkton Con.	81½	83	....
El Paso Gold	6½	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	....	....	....
Favorite	....	....	....
Garfield Grouse	....	....	....
Gold Standard	....	....	....
Gold King	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	....	....	....
Ironclad	....	....	....
Isabella	23	24	1000
Jack Pot	3¼	3¾	....
Jefferson	....	....	....
Matoa	....	....	....
Mollie Gibson	20	....	....
Moon Anchor	70	....	....
Nugget	....	....	....
Orphan Belle	5½	7	....
Ophir	....	....	....
Portland	....	....	....
Pharmacist	5	5¾	....
Sacremento	....	....	....
Theresa	6¼	6½	1000
Temomj	5¾	6½	....
Union	....	....	....
Work	2	2⅜	1000

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Aola	....	....	....
Acacia	1½	3	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	....	....	....
Ben Hur	2½	3	....
Blue Bell	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Buckhorn	....	....	....
Colo. City and Man.	....	1¼	....
Creede and C. C.	1	1¼	....
Colfax	3	5	....
Comet	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	....	....
Flower of the West	0047	0052	....
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	2	3	....
Golden Eagle	....	....	....
Golden Age	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	....	006	....
Keystone	4	....	....
Mount Rosa	....	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	1⅛	1½	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
New Haven	....	....	....
Oriole	0065	....	....
Pappoose	004	005	....
Princess	....	....	....
Rattler	1½	1⅝	....
Republic	2¼	2⅜	2000
Squaw Mt. Tun.	....	....	....
Six Points	....	3¼	....

PROSPECTIVE ELDORA SALE.

The Sum of $80,000 is Reported to Have Been Offered for the Enterprise on Spencer Mountain.

—Reports from Eldora say that for the past week a deal has been under consideration involving the sale of the Enterprise mine, one of the richest properties on Spencer mountain. Representatives of Mr. J. A. McClurg, the son-in-law of David H. Moffat, have been negotiating with the owners of the big mine. It is known that an offer running high into the thousands of dollars has been made for the property. Some of the owners are satisfied to accept the offer, but two of them still hold out. Rumor puts the price offered at $80,000, but the exact figures are not known outside of the Moffat family and the owners of the property.

Whatever the amount may be, the condition of the agents of the purchasers are that part of the purchase price shall be paid down, after which Moffat will work the mine, pushing development as fast as machinery and men can do it, and the balance of the purchase price shall be paid when the present owners shall have procured a patent to the mine. Some of the owners hold that the sale shall be completed now and all the money paid down. This phase of the question is really a greater obstacle in the way of the consummation of the sale than the difference of opinion as to the value of the mine. Moffats agents have offered a price which they state is their ultimatum, and it now remains for two of the owners to decide whether the sale will go through or not.

The fact of a bona fide offer being made after their experts have made two examinations is strengthening the mining sentiment and inquiries for other properties are increasing.

Engineer West arrived in camp the first of the week, ready to set up the machinery on the Mogul tunnel. The mouth of the tunnel is in the town limits and just across Boulder creek from the business center, and only 200 yards distant from the main street. The bore will pierce Spencer mountain at a great depth and it is expected to drain the principal mines on the mountain and to catch the ore bodies of the Enterprise, Village Belle, Virginia and other mines which are already regular producers.

The Yarmuth stamp mill will be brought from Idaho Springs and set up west of town near the forks of the creek, this location being the center of the known mineral area. The camp has long needed a mill, as the transportation of ore in bulk to railroad connection at Boulder has been both slow and expensive.

Charles Iverson, one of the veteran prospectors of the district and the locator of the Village Belle and other good properties, has struck a rich lead of sulphide on the north slope of Hicks gulch, a locality which is almost virgin ground. The ore is free milling and the claim, which is called the Comstock, is attracting much attention, although it is not yet more than a prospect.

The Caribou district, three miles north of Eldora, noted years ago as a wonderfully rich silver camp, is now showing fine gold values and development is being resumed in workings which have lain idle for the past ten years. Cabins and buildings which have not known a tenant for half a score of years are being repaired and occupied by gold miners.

Several cases of claim jumping have occurred in Eldora lately and have engaged the attention of the mining committee appointed by the Business Men's club. So far no serious trouble has arisen, the contending parties peacefully accepting the arbitration of the mining committee.

The Virginia mine, on Spencer mountain, has put up a steam hoist.

A Letter That Cost $150,000.

During the hearing of an action at the Westminster county court today a witness named Leather, who said he was a colonel in the American army, and intimated that he was returning to the United States tomorrow, was asked why he did not write a letter denying his liability in a certain matter.

"I do not write any letters," he replied.

"Why not?" inquired His Honor.

"I have not," said the witness, "done so for years. I wrote one letter in my life which cost me $150,000."

Out of curiosity, His Honor wanted to know whether that was in England or America.

"In America, your Honor," responded the colonel.—(Pall Mall Gazette.

ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of a decree and order of sale issued out of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, dated April 27, A. D. 1898, and to me as sheriff of El Paso county directed, wherein The P. O. S. of A. Building, Loan and Investment association is plaintiff, and Raymond Reed and Hugh F. Reed, doing business as Raymond Reed & company, C. E. Gilmore and A. L. Lawton are defendants, wherein I am commanded to sell the property hereinafter described, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to make the sum of seven hundred seventy and 50-100 ($770.50) dollars, debt, and thirteen and 60-100 ($13.60) dollars costs, together with the sum of thirty and 40-100 ($30.40) dollars, taxes, and the cost of executing this decree, reference to which decree is hereby made for a greater certainty.

The description and particular boundaries of the property authorized to be sold under and by virtue of this decree are as follows, to wit:

Lot twenty (20) in block one (1), Goehcn's subdivision of block two hundred and fifty-two (252), in Addition number one (1) of the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command I shall expose for sale at public auction the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said decree on Thursday, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the sheriff's office, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 12th day of May, A. D. 1898.

W. S. Boynton,
By W. L. Cook, Sheriff.
Under Sheriff.
Cunningham & Musser, Attorneys
Date of first publication May 17, 1898.
Date of last publication June 17, 1898.

ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of a decree made and entered by the district court of El Paso county, Colorado, dated the 11th day of April, A. D. 1898, wherein Theophilus Harrison, trustee, is plaintiff and The Iron Springs company, John B. Glaser trustee, Jerome B. Wheeler, John Hulbert, Robert S. Holt and H. R. Woodward, are defendants, wherein I am commanded to sell the property hereinafter described or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the sum of five thousand four hundred nineteen and 69-100 (5,419.69) dollars, debt, and the further sum of nineteen and 7-100 ($19.07) dollars costs, together with attorneys fees, and cost of executing this decree, reference to which decree is hereby made for greater certainty.

A description of said premises authorized to be sold under and by virtue of this decree is as follows, to wit.

Lots numbered one (1) to twenty-three (23) inclusive and lots numbered thirty-six (36) to forty (40) inclusive, in block numbered six (6), in East Iron Springs Addition to the Town of Manitou, El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said decree on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the sheriff's office, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 19th day of April, A. D. 1898. W. S. Boynton,
By W. L. Cook Sheriff.
Under Sheriff.
F. B. Tiffany, Attorney.
Date of first publication April 26, 1898.
Date of last publication May 17, 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., April 23, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk county court, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 6, 1898, viz: Cornelius F. Groner; H. E. No. 9017, for the e ½ sw ¼ and s ½ se ¼ sec. 28, tp 14 s, r 61 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Bickerton, Stephen Crozier, Arthur Purdey and Gustav Viraldo, of Newfield, Colo.

Jno. R. Gordon,
Register.
First publication May 10, 1898.
Last publication June 7, 1898.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Ricken, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1898, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Amelia Raaf, administratrix with the will annexed of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., April 20, 1898. Amelia Raaf,
Administratrix with the Will Annexed of the Estate of Henry Ricken, Deceased.
First publication April 26, 1898.
Last publication May 17, 1898.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Anton Bohlscheid, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, May 23, 1898, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Henry McAllister, Jr., administrator de bonis non of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator de bonis non, pray the approval of the same and, will then apply to be discharged as such administrator de bonis non at which time and place any persons in interest may appear and present objection to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, April 18, 1898.
Henry McAllister, Jr.,
Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Anton Bohlscheid, Deceased.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned by virtue of an order and decree of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, made on the petition of the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of James Mead, deceased, for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased, at the March term A. D. 1898 of said court, to wit, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1898, shall on Saturday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at private sale, at the front door of the county court house in said county, the real estate described as follows, to wit:

The north half of the southeast quarter (n ½ s e ¼) of section three (3) township thirteen (13) south of range 69 west of the 6th p. m., situate, lying and being in El Paso county, state of Colorado. Terms of said sale cash.

Dated this 20th day of April, A. D. 1898,
Melissa J. Mead,
Administratrix of the Estate of James Mead, Deceased.
First publication April 26, 1898.
Last publication May 17, 1898.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Anna Bennet, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did, on the 23rd day of May, 1891, by her certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, in book 73, page 354, of the records of said county, convey to Horace G. Lunt, as trustee, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, the following described lands and premises, situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, to wit:

The south half of the south-west quarter of section fifteen; the east half of section twenty-one; the west half and south-east quarter of section twenty-two; all of section twenty-six excepting the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter thereof, all of section twenty-seven; the east half of section twenty-eight; the north-east quarter and north half of south-east quarter of section thirty-three; the north half and north half of south half of section thirty-four, and the north half of the north half of section thirty-five; all in township twelve, south, of range sixty-six, west of the 6th principal meridian.

And whereas said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing even date therewith, executed by said Anna Bennet, for the sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000), payable to the order of George C. Hamilton, five years after the date thereof, with interest from date until paid at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, payable annually, or to be counted as principal; and also to secure the repayment of all moneys advanced for insurance, taxes and other assessments.

And whereas, said deed of trust provides among other things, that in case of default in the payment of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect thereof, that then, on application of the legal holder of said note, said trustee shall sell and dispose of said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Anna Bennet, her heirs, and assigns, at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, four weeks' notice thereof to be previously given of the time and place of such sale, by advertisement in a newspaper published in said county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold.

And whereas, there has been advanced for and on account of the undersigned trustee as aforesaid, certain sums of money for taxes and insurance upon the premises in said deed of trust conveyed.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of both principal and interest of said note and the legal holders of said note have duly applied in writing to said trustee to sell and dispose of said premises as in said conveyance provided.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the premises and the authority in me vested, under the terms of said conveyance, I, Horace G. Lunt, trustee as aforesaid, will, on Wednesday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1898, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon at the front (east) door of the court house on Nevada avenue, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, sell and dispose of, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, all of the above described lands and premises, together with all the right, title, interest, equity, claim and demand of the said Anna Bennet, her heirs and assigns thereunder and thereunto, for the purpose of paying the amount of said note and interest, together with all moneys so advanced for taxes and insurance and all costs, charges and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated this 29th day of April, A. D. 1898.
Horace G. Lunt, Trustee.
Date of first publication May 3, 1898.
Brooks, Stimson, Wilcox & Campbell,
Attorneys for Trustee.
Date of last publication May 31, 1898.

If you are not a subscriber to the Weekly Gazette

THIS PAPER IS SENT TO YOU AS A SAMPLE COPY.

If You Are Interested in Colorado Mining

Your attention is called to the fact that the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette is being edited to give all the mining information contained in the high-priced, exclusive mining publications. Among a few of its mining features are:

Complete reports of the daily Colorado Springs mining markets.

A resume of what has been done in mining circles during the week.

Reports from all over the state of Colorado on what has been done in the numerous mines, the amount of ore shipped, its value, etc., etc.

The future prospects for the various mines, reports of meetings of directors, etc

Mr. Claude Sachs, a mining expert and editor of the famous Mining Investor, will have charge of the mining department of the Weekly Gazette, and his personal acquaintance with nearly every mine-owner, broker and mining company enables him to give stockholders

RELIABLE INSIDE INFORMTAION

And keep them posted on what is being done and how the business is being conducted.

If You Are Interested in Farming, Wool Growing, Cattle or Fruit,

You will find the Weekly Gazette an invaluable paper. We receive all the leading class journals devoted to these subjects, and from them we get the best of everything, and news that is of special interest to Colorado people. We print from three to five columns of this kind of news each week and the paper is both valuable and interesting to those who are engaged in any of these pursuits. In addition to this we print the complete market reports, including the New York and Chicago stock, grain and cattle markets.

(See our premium offer in the advertisement on another page.)

If You Want Colorado News

You will find a great deal of it each week in this paper. We have correspondents all over the state, and also get the Associated Press news, giving a complete Colorado service to our readers.

If You Are Interested in Colorado Springs

Or if you have any friends in this city you will find the Weekly Gazette interesting, as it reports in full the doings of society and prints a large amount of purely local news in every issue. You can keep track of all that is going on in this city by reading the Weekly Gazette.

General News

From the United States and all over the world, is one of the features of the Weekly Gazette, and from it you can keep posted on all that is going on in all sections of the world. Those who want to get a great deal of good reading matter in small space will find this paper just the one they need.

The Woman's Department

Is one of the good features of this paper, and in it will be found all the late fashion notes, illustrated, as received by our regular correspondents at Paris, France, and in New York city. It also contains each week many valuable hints for the housewife, that will be appreciated by the women.

Please examine this sample copy, and if you are favorably impressed we shall be pleased to receive your early order for a year's subscription at the very low rate of $1,00 a year, in advance.

If you wish to subscribe, please fill out the following blank; mail it to us, enclosing a dollar for a year's subscription, or 50 cents for six months' subscription, and we will place your name upon our regular mailing list at once.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS WEEKLY GAZETTE,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Enclosed find $....................for which send me the
WEEKLY GAZETTE for....................months.
Name....................
Street and Number....................
Post Office....................
State....................

Good News for Farmers,....

FREE!

To every person sending us One Dollar for a year's subscription to the Weekly Gazette, we will send FREE,

The "Farm News,"

Published at Springfield, Ill., for one year, or

"Womankind,"

For one year, or THE FARM NEWS POULTRY BOOK The WOMAN KIND COOK BOOK, and a valuable little book on "BUTTER MAKING ON THE FARM." Address,

[illegible]
Colorado Springs, Colo.